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Manager: — ALFRED A. COOPER, F.R.S.E.,
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No. 21,960 號拾陸百玖千壹萬式第 日玖拾月拾辰戊 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1928. 伍拜禮 日拾叁月壹拾年八廿百九千壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.05	9.35	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.49	—	—	—	9.44	10.09	10.39	11.09	11.39	12.09	12.39
Shatin Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	9.56	10.31	11.01	11.31	12.01	12.31	—
Tai Po Dep.	7.15	—	—	—	10.10	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	—
Ma On Shan Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	10.25	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	—
Ma On Shan Arr.	7.35	—	—	—	10.30	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	—
Shatin Arr.	7.41	—	—	—	10.36	11.01	11.31	12.01	12.31	—	—
Yau Ma Tei Arr.	7.49	—	—	—	10.42	11.07	11.37	12.07	12.37	—	—
Kowloon Arr.	7.54	—	—	—	10.47	11.12	11.42	12.12	12.42	—	—

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.
Canton Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	8.15
Shatin Dep.	7.18	8.05	8.30	9.05	9.35	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	7.25	8.12	8.37	9.12	9.42	10.07	10.37	11.07	11.37	12.07	12.37
Shatin Dep.	7.30	8.16	8.41	9.16	9.46	10.11	10.41	11.11	11.41	12.11	12.41
Tai Po Dep.	7.40	8.26	8.51	9.26	9.56	10.21	10.51	11.21	11.51	12.21	12.51
Ma On Shan Dep.	7.44	8.31	8.56	9.31	10.01	10.26	10.56	11.26	11.56	12.26	12.56
Ma On Shan Arr.	7.49	8.36	9.01	9.36	10.06	10.31	11.01	11.31	12.01	12.31	—
Shatin Arr.	7.54	8.41	9.06	9.41	10.11	10.41	11.11	11.41	12.11	12.41	—
Yau Ma Tei Arr.	8.01	8.48	9.13	9.48	10.18	10.48	11.18	11.48	12.18	12.48	—
Kowloon Arr.	8.07	8.54	9.19	9.54	10.24	10.54	11.24	11.54	12.24	12.54	—

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Our London Letter.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

HOW IT EFFECTS THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

POSITION MUCH EASIER NOW.

JUDGE AND ABSENT BARRISTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 3rd.
Nobody can go far in English party political controversy at the present time without being brought up against the housing question in one form or another. Has the State done enough, or less than it ought to have done, in assisting to solve the working-class housing problem? This is the bone of contention. Whatever one may think as regards the working-classes, it is certain that in the case of the middle-classes the problem is no longer acute. The bottom has fallen out of the market for houses of a better kind than is required for dwellings for the horny-handed sons of toil and their dependents.
New houses that come into this better category sell quite easily; but in the case of older houses a slump is apparent. In the years between 1918 and 1923 a new class of dealers in house property appeared. They did not build. They bought to sell again—at a profit. Many of them had no previous connection with the building trade, and they made a lot of money by speculation in houses. Now these people are settling out of the business as fast as they can; and even people who bought big houses which they could convert into flats are beginning to slacken in their efforts. The true meaning of this is that at last we are beginning to have definite proof that the housing shortage has been met, or, if not quite satisfied, that it is not the problem it was.

By Easy Payments.

Since the war one of the trials of people coming home from abroad on retirement with the intention of settling down in England was the difficulty they experienced in getting a suitable house in which to pass the evening of their days. For a long time the only way to secure a house in any neighbourhood that could be described as desirable was to pay a premium for the privilege of becoming the owner. It was a form of extortion. Of course, everyone was treated alike in this respect; but I mention the returned exile in particular because I use to hear the bitter cry of those who had come back and were up against something new and unexpected in their experience. They felt this injustice more than the slum-homes who had become inured to the tricks of profiteers of all kinds.

All this is now a thing of the past, and happily so. Indeed, the change in the conditions is remarkable. For instance, I heard this week on good authority of a man who, in the good times of a few years ago turned over an average of five houses a week for cash, yet to-day is offering to sell freehold houses on the instalment plan without any lump sum in cash at all. He is typical of many others in the business. Where a first cash payment of £200 or £250 was formerly demanded by those who sold houses on easy terms, it is also the fact that a small sum down is eagerly accepted—about £50 or £100 is all that is asked. The balance of the purchase price can be paid in instalments over a series of years. It has taken a long time to arrive at this stage in the matter of housing, but it has been reached at last.

Barristers And Their Briefs.

Laymen have a very old grievance against barristers who accept briefs to appear in Court on their behalf and fail to attend. It is the big men who are the chief offenders in this respect, the reason being, of course, that they have more work than they can do. Lord Merivale has been protesting against the absence of counsel in a case in the Divorce Court, of which he is the President, and declares that it "reflects on the credit of the Bar." It is not surprising that the criticism coming from such a distinguished source has attracted attention.
Not long ago the Court of Appeal refused to hear an eminent barrister K.C. on the ground that he had not been present when the case was opened, the case in the Court being opened by the solicitor. (Continued on next column.)

WOMAN WHO PUZZLED THE WORLD.

MYSTERY PRINCESS TELLS HER STORY.

MARRIAGE IN A BLACK VEIL.

A remarkable contribution has just been made to the long-drawn-out controversy that is still raging around the identity of the mysterious young woman who claims to be the daughter of the murdered Czar of Russia.
The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia a fortnight ago issued a public statement on behalf of the nearest relatives of the late Imperial Family repudiating the woman's claims. Now a book, "Anastasia," by Mrs. Harriet von Rathlef-Kellmann, has been published which gives the other side of the case.

It is described as "a most extraordinary life story." It is the story of the supposed princess' escape from Ekaterinberg, and of how she was betrayed by one of her rescuers, a soldier called Chaikovski. It has been compiled by the authoress from conversations with the claimant. Here are extracts:

"The journey to Rumania took weeks. After her arrival she was still ill, she was compelled to wear a child by one of the brothers, Alexander Chaikovski. When she well enough to get up she insisted on his marrying her, and the ceremony took place in a Catholic church in Bucharest. She was married in a black dress and a hat with a black veil."

Shot After The Wedding.

"Soon after the wedding, Chaikovski was shot in the street. She knows nothing about this; she never heard any details of the murder, and can only imagine that the Bolsheviks did away with him in revenge.
"I asked her why, when she was in Rumania, she had not sought the help of Queen Marie, her aunt.
"How could I? she replied. "At first I was very ill; then, when I began to get better, I was horrified to find that I was going to have a child. Could I present myself in this shameful state to the Queen?"
As Mrs. Harriet Rathlef-Kellmann says herself: "This book furnishes no legal proof of 'The Unknown's' identity. The reader must form his own opinion."

ordinary course in the King's Bench Division. In these cases the Judges knew perfectly well that the counsel in question had another brief and was appearing in another Court. The significance of these comments from the Bench lies in the evidence they afford that pressure is being put on all advocates to arrange their work so that they shall be able to perform the duties they undertake.

An Old Grievance.

The charge against the absent advocate is a very old story indeed. For more than three hundred years laymen have been complaining bitterly about the conduct of lawyers who have accepted briefs to appear in Court on their behalf and have failed in their obligation. The absence of the advocate was one of the commonest of the plights of the minor Elizabethans, as anyone may see who reads the legal history of the period; and it will be recalled that it was one of the subjects of Gilbert's satire in "Iolanthe."
Members of the Bar are, however, not without a line of defence. They state that if they do not appear in Court they do not expect to get their fee, and this ought to be an end of the matter. Quite recently there was a case in which an eminent K.C. offered to return his brief, and his offer was refused, the client being content to pay him £2,000 for making a single speech. This illustrates the popular belief that certain barristers are worth anything they ask, and that in addressing the Court they possess an art that is irresistible. It is the persistence of this belief that enables certain well-known men at the Bar to earn up to £20,000 or £40,000 a year.
On the other hand, there are cases where the conduct of the advocate is not altogether above criticism. He expects to be paid, if briefed, whatever happens. In one such case not long ago a firm of solicitors refused to pay the fees of a very distinguished K.C. on the ground that he was not in Court to attend the interests of their client. If it came to a fight it can well be supposed that Lord Merivale would be on the side of the solicitors in their view of what is proper and right.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day (November 30th.)

St. Andrew's Day.
Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Hockey: Club "A" v. H.K.S.R.A. Marina Ground, 4.45 p.m.
St. Andrew's Ball, City Hall, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The King of Kings."
World Theatre: "The Bugle Call."
Star Theatre: "Don't Tell the Wife."
Dinner Dances: King Edward Hotel, 8 p.m.; St. Francis Hotel, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dance: St. Francis Hotel, 8 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Karmala), 4.30 p.m.

Saturday (December 1st.)

St. Vincent de Paul, Rose Day.
8th Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley, 2 p.m.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Cricket:—1st Division: Craigengower v. Chinese B.C. Civil Service v. H.K.C.C. Kowloon v. Navy (F). 2nd Division: Craigengower v. Recreation. Civil Service v. H.K.C.C. I.R.C. v. D.E.S. (F).
Football:—First Division: South China v. Royal Artillery, Recreation v. Chinese Athletic Club v. Navy. Small Units v. Kowloon, Police v. Small Units, St. Joseph's v. K.O.S.B., Royal Artillery v. South China "A", Chinese Athletic v. Navy, Queen's v. University, Eastern v. R.A.F.
H.K. Boxing Association: Sud Tournament, Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The King of Kings."
World Theatre: "The Bugle Call."
Star Theatre: "Don't Tell the Wife."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.40 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: King Edward Hotel, 8 p.m.; St. Francis Hotel, 8 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Chenonceaux), 1.30 p.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Kiano Maria), 8.30 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Karmala), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Luchow), 8 p.m.

Sunday (December 2nd.)

1st Sunday in Advent.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Queen's Theatre: "The Better Ole."
World Theatre: "The Flag Lieutenant."
Star Theatre: "Blind Alleys."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Kut Sang), 8 p.m.

Monday (December 3rd.)

Sale of Crown Land: Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 2107, 2158 and 2161, 3 p.m.
Lecture: Helena May Institute, "Wireless" by Major Miles, 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Better Ole."
World Theatre: "The Flag Lieutenant."
Star Theatre: "Blind Alleys."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: St. Francis Hotel, 8 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via San Francisco (Pres. Lincoln), 5 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Pres. Lincoln), 8 p.m.

Tuesday (December 4th.)

Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 1st XI. v. K.O.S.B. 2nd XI, 5 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Better Ole."
World Theatre: "The Jazz Mad."
Star Theatre: "Man Power."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, King Edward Hotel, 8 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Andre Zebon), 1.30 p.m.

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We beg to notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates—

No. 1 HAMPER—\$38.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Meot & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne. | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port. |
| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgoyne's. |
| | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Guillemet Champagne. | 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Vino de Pasto Sherry. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

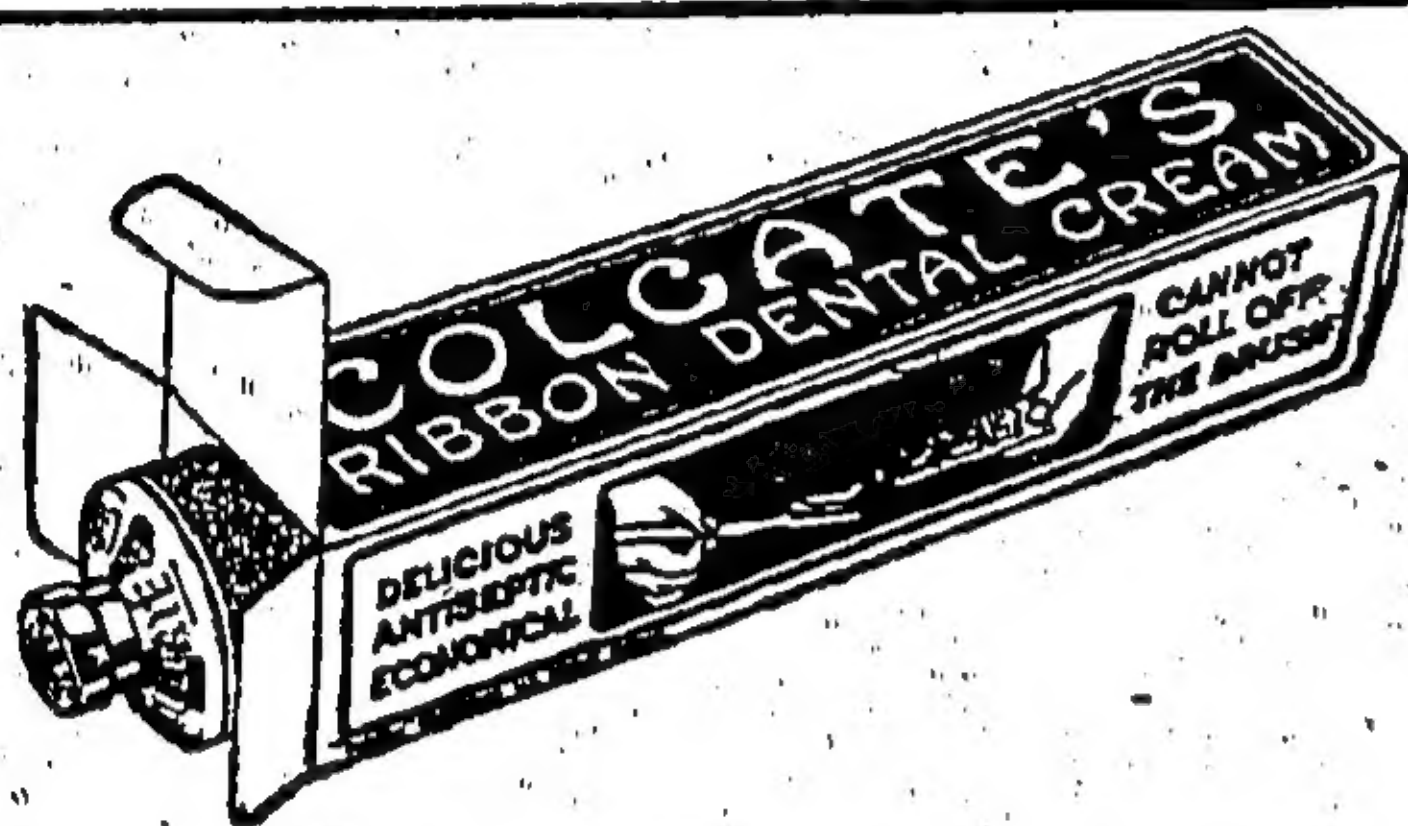
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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Engstrand's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Pt. Peppermint G.F. | 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port. | 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
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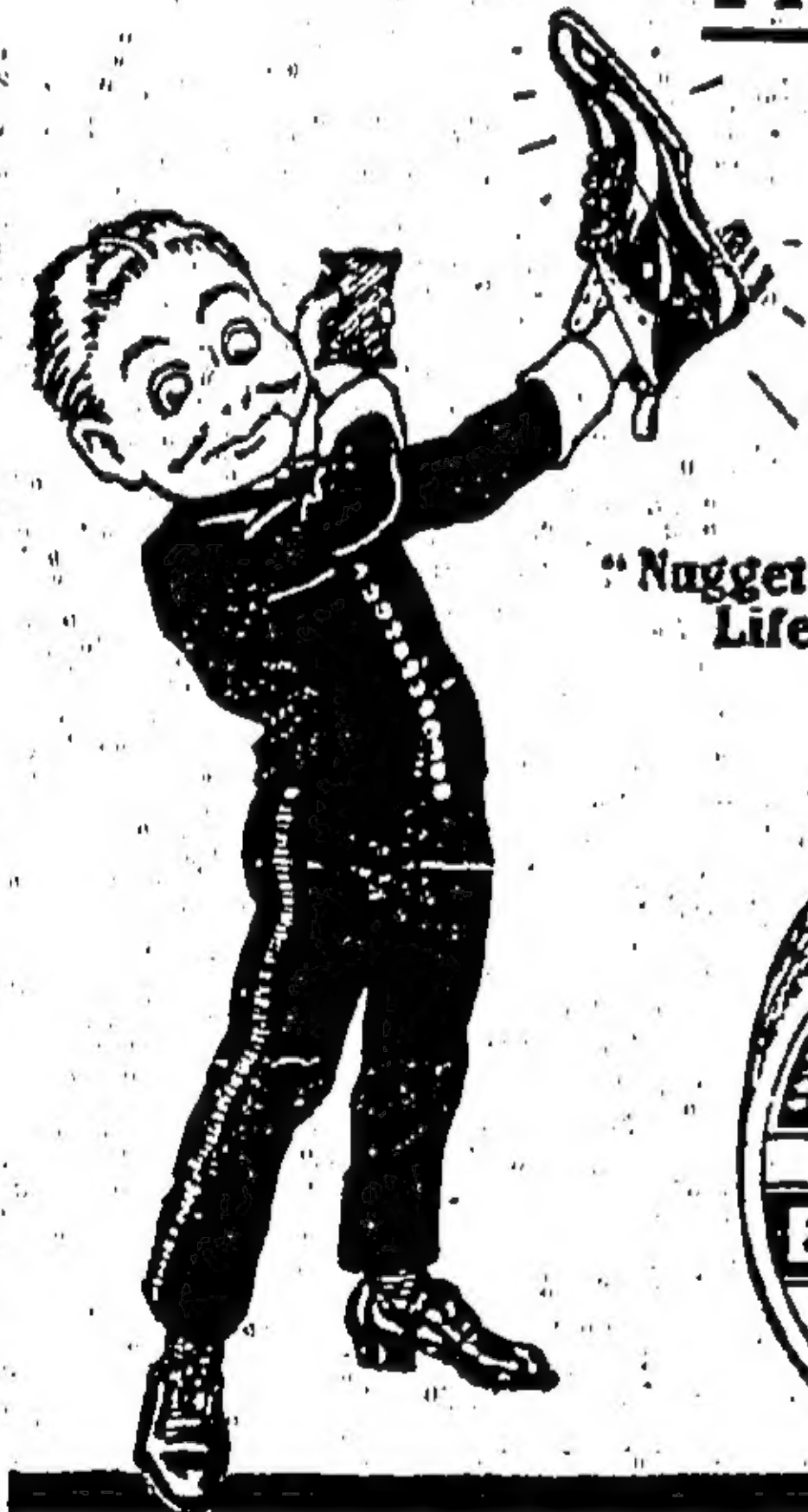
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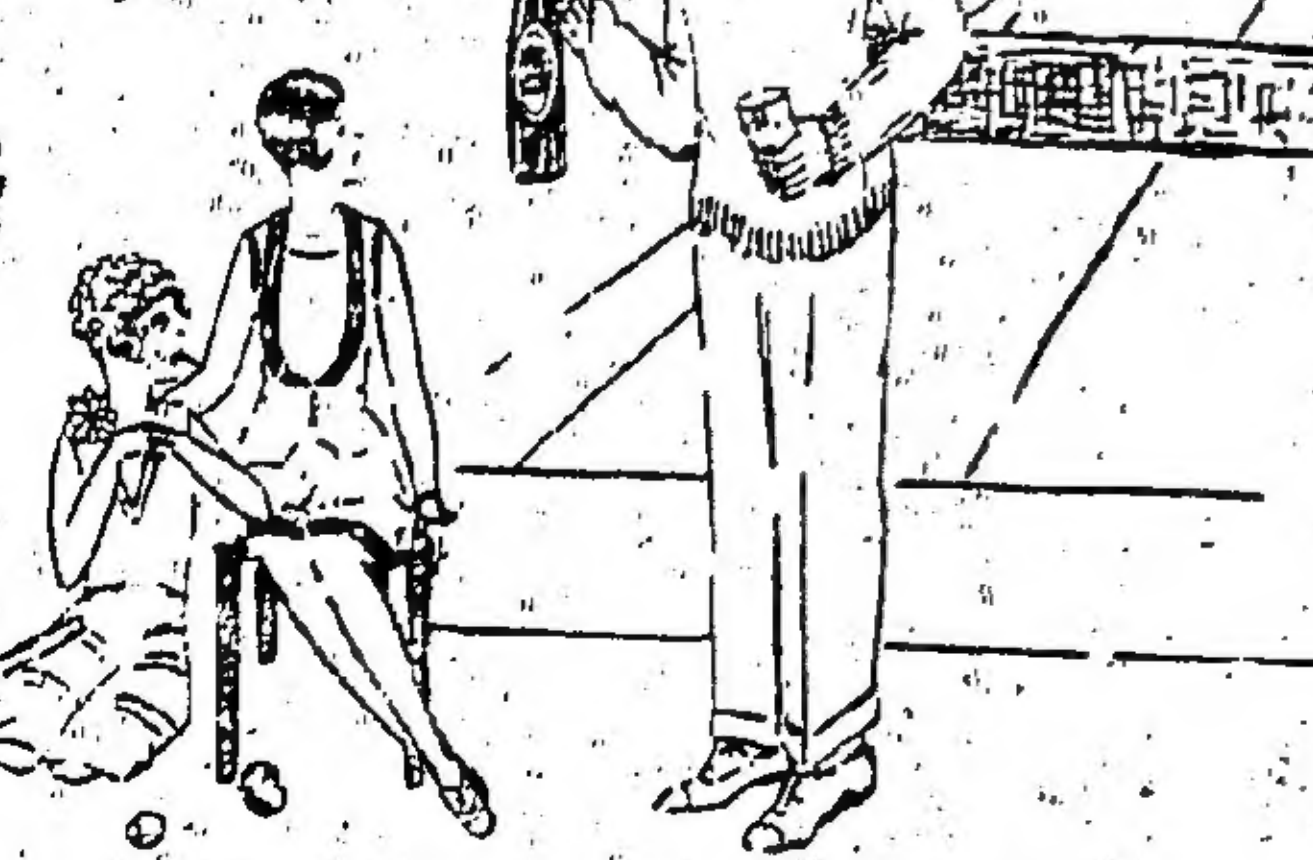


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Money and Markets

HONG KONG FOODSTUFFS.

Business done in Hong Kong yesterday in rice, sugar and other foodstuffs included with the following transactions:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Double Sword of Kwangtai, White Long Rice, 130 bags	\$7.12
Green Star, White Long Rice, 250 bags	7.17
Red Sun, White Siam Rice, 383 bags	7.50
Green Seal, White Brewer Rice, 121 bags	6.25
No. 2 White Broken Rice, 100 bags	5.50
Red Bell White Long Rice, 330 bags	7.19
Golden Bowl White Siam Rice, 408 bags	7.47
Black Seal No. 1 White Brewer Rice, 300 bags	7.25
Red Fak White Long Rice, 500 bags	7.36
Green Seal White Long Rice, 71 bags	6.55
Green Au White Siam Rice, 73 bags	6.03
Red Flower Pot, White Siam Rice, 350 bags	7.22
Large Bag White Brand, 400 bags	3.56
Green Seal White Brewer Rice, 572 bags	5.51
Red Seal, White Brewer Rice, 170 bags	5.51
Black Seal No. 2 White Broken Rice, 57 bags	5.72
Green Seal No. 2 White Broken Rice, 102 bags	5.72
Red Seal No. 3 White Broken Rice, 48 bags	5.38
Siam White Brand, 688 bags	3.53
Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered sugar, 400	\$7.33
34 Do. 500	7.30
24 Do. 1,000	7.33
20 Do. 100	6.90
15 Do. 100	6.93
Miscellaneous.	
Groundnut Oil, 435 cans at \$27.10 per can.	
Wood Oil, 275 cans at \$31.50 per can.	
Cocoa Nut Oil, 235 cans at \$20.50 per can.	
Yellow Beans, 200 bags at \$6.60 per bag.	
Black Beans, 40 bags at \$7.00 per bag.	

CANTON FOOD MARKET.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Yesterday's quotation on rice, sugar and flour, done in Canton are as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Chai Mi White Rice	\$11.70
New Glutinous Rice	10.00
Tungking Glutinous Rice	9.00
Green O Sun White Rice	9.80
Red Wo Sun White Rice	9.90
Green Flowerpot	9.90
Red Knife	9.95
Green Ship	9.90
Green Seal	9.88
Red Seal	9.70
Green Seal	9.50
Three Marks	9.50
Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered sugar	8.10
3 Do.	7.70
3 Do.	7.80
No. 1 Granulated sugar	9.10
No. 1 Fine granulated sugar	10.11
Pine Granulated sugar	8.80
Spring sugar	10.11
Shang Mor	8.00
Flour.	Per Bag.
Sailing Vessel	\$4.05
Silver Flower Seal	4.15
Banana	4.10
Cheung Luk	4.10
Maize	3.95
Sword of Kwantai	4.35
Cannon	4.75
White Cabbage	4.50
Dalton	4.50
Dog's Head	4.20

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON YARN.

A telegram was received by the Canton cotton yarn dealers stating that the cotton yarn market was still quiet. Only a few transactions were done at today's market, but it was not so quiet as on the 29th. The quotations for yesterday's market were as follows:—

	Per Bale
No. 42 Sailing Vessel	\$7.77
Peacock	272
Lotus Bee	286
Man Clock	270
No. 12 Fu Kwai	\$286
Duck Lee	278
Golden City	289
Pretty Diamond	271
No. 20 Shepherd	\$315
Ng Fuk	311
Golden City	329
Man Clock	322
Double Elephant	316
No. 18 Fu Kwai	\$304
Globe	308
No. 35 Po Tap	\$440
Tin Koon	448
No. 42 Fu Hce	514
Butterfly	504
No. 8 Lion	237
Lion in No. 2	197

THE WOOL MARKET.

HIGH PRICES RULING.

With the coming of winter, wool has been in keen demand by Hong Kong woollen-goods manufacturers, but the supply in the Colony is short. Quotations have increased by 30 or 40 cents a pound, and although prices have advanced the quality is inferior to that offered last year.

This commodity generally comes from Germany in large quantities. German wool being regarded as best in quality and cheapest in cost, while English and American come next. Japanese wool is the dearest in price and poorest in quality, and is therefore seldom seen in the market.

Quotations in the Hong Kong market are as follows:—

	Per 100 Pounds.
Large Bee	\$340
Bee Hive	338
Giant	320
Golden City	312
Tin Koon	300
Lai Woo Star Brand	280
Tower Brand	300
Double Fowl	280
Shepherd	280
No. 1 Star Brand	300
No. 2 Star Brand	280

JAPANESE CRUDE ALCOHOL.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION OF ORIGIN.

Spirit made in Formosa is usually imported into China through Hong Kong, but owing to the anti-Japanese boycott, this business has been practically stopped. Recently the Japanese dealers have tried to get over their difficulties by representing Formosa spirit to be Japanese, through Hong Kong and Macao.

The spirit is generally packed in cases (each containing two cans), and costs 80 per case.

Yesterday, a large shipment of empty cans and cases from Java is reported to have been shipped through Hong Kong to Formosa, ready for use in packing Japanese spirit for import into China.

MANGANESE AND TUNGSTEN.

STRONG GERMAN DEMAND.

Manganese and tungsten are most valuable metals for munition manufacture, and are largely exported from China. Both metals are found at Lok Cheung and along the North River valley, being transported thence to Hong Kong.

Before the war, a large amount of business was done with German merchants in the Colony, and at that time prices ranged between \$70 and \$80 per picul.

Since the war Chinese dealers have done no business with German merchants, and although several big shipments have arrived in Hong Kong from the North River district, the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand. Present quotations range from \$25 to \$30 per picul.

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 29th.

Water Works	\$3.20
Electric Power Co.	5.40
Canton-Hankow Railways	0.40
The Sun Co.	33.00
Sincere Co.	8.80
Nanyang Tobacco Bros. Co.	0.44
Canton Tramway Co.	1.05
China Merchant's Navigation	
S.S. Co.	6.40
Central Bank	4.50

BENEFITS OF RUBBER RESTRICTION.

Restriction of output by British rubber estates came to an end on October 31st, and in the *Investor's Review*, Mr. A. W. Still exhaustively analyses the results of the experiment initiated six years ago—on November 1st, 1922. Taking the five years 1922-27, during which restriction was in effective operation, he shows that British estates earned over \$75,000,000 more than they would have done under unrestricted production, after making due allowance for increased costs owing to the smaller output, while, without restriction, it is practically certain that at least 25 per cent. of the capital sunk in the industry (say \$150,000,000) would have been lost through the abandonment of estates. It is true that foreign estates benefited to the extent of nearly \$70,000,000, but the idea put forward as a reason for the Government's action that restriction "had become a severe handicap to British industry and advantageous only to the Dutch" is, Mr. Still maintains, fallacious.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NOVEMBER 29th, 1928.

R. K. Banks	\$1,325 buy.
Do. London	\$140 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$22 buy.
Mercantile Bank, & Co.	\$24 nom.
Do.	\$24 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$24 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$31 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$670 nom.
Union Insurance	\$339 sel.
North China Ins.	\$160 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$154 nom.
China Underwriters	\$24 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$280 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$780 sel.
Donghai	\$384 nom.
H. K. Steamboats	\$28 buy.
H. K. Tugs	\$160 nom.
Indo-China (Prot.)	\$424 buy.
Do. (Det.)	\$72 buy.
Shell Transport	\$181 nom.
Waterfront	\$24 buy.
Banquet	\$24 buy.
Kailash Mining Admin.	75/ nom.
Langkai (combined)	\$11 nom.
Do. (single)	\$14 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$15.25 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.3 buy.
Banque	\$34 buy.
Tronoh Mines	\$176 nom.
H. K. & W. Works	\$137 sel.
H. K. & W. Docks	\$37 nom.
China Providents	\$4.80 buy, \$1.10 sel.
Hongkong	\$156 nom.
New Engineering	\$15.50 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.103 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$13 buy, \$13 sel.
Oriental Cottons	\$12.40 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$14.64 buy, 2 sel.
Do. (new)	\$14.31 buy.
H. K. & S. Hotels	\$9.30 buy, \$4.40/45 sel.
H. K. Lands	\$264 nom.
Shanghai Lands	\$128 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$15 sel.
H. K. Realities	\$83 sel.
H. K. Tramways	\$19.65 buy, \$19.65/80 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	\$19 buy.
Do. (new)	\$4.50 nom.
Star Ferries	\$177 sel.
China Lights (old)	\$12.40 buy, \$12.40/45 sel.
Do. (new)	\$12.30 buy.
H. K. Electric (old)	\$33 buy, \$34 sel.
Do. (new)	\$31 buy.
Macao Electric	\$104 nom.
Telephones	\$7.20 buy, can rights
Do.	\$6.65 buy, 2 rights
Do. rights	\$3 buy.
China Buses	\$11 buy.
Singapore Tractions	\$12 nom.
Do. (Prot.)	15/3 sel.
China Buses	\$5 cts. buy.
Malayan Buses	\$24 buy.
Canton Loss	\$34 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$9 buy, \$9.30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$8 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.80 sel.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Ruey, Nov. 29th.
Paris	124.10
New York	4.85.7/32
Brussels	34.89
Geneva	25.18
Amsterdam	12.07 1/2
Milan	92.55
Berlin	20.35
Stockholm	18.14
Copenhagen	18.19
Oslo	24.515
Vienna	162 1/2
Prague	192 1/2
Helsingfors	30.085
Lisbon	108 1/2
Athens	375
Bucharest	806
Rio	5.20/32
Buenos Aires	47.15/32
Bombay	1/10.23/32
Yokohama	2/7 1/2
Shanghai	2/0 1/2
Hong Kong	20.11/10
Silver (spot)	82 1/2
Silver (forward)	82 1/2

H. K. Bopes (old)	\$7.80 nom.
Do. (new)	\$7.55 nom.
United Asbestos	\$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$224 sel.
Watsons	\$14 sel.
Der A Wings	\$30 cts. buy.
Lease Crawford	\$305 nom.
Mackintosh	\$20 nom.
Sinoceres	\$24 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$3.65 buy.
H. K. Amusements	\$284 sel.
H. K. Constructions	\$14 nom.
B'que Indus G.4 Bonds	\$64 buy.
H. K. Govt. Loans	\$54 nom.
Buy—buyers sel. —saler	nom. nominal

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Vichy Celestins

VICHY-CELESTINS is a natural
orderly which helps the liver
to function normally. Its gently
stimulating effect is welcomed in all
cases of sluggishness. It clears the
blood-stream from all impurities.

Vichy-Celestins is very pleasant to
the taste, and may be taken at meals
either alone or mixed with light wines
or spirits.

The French Natural Mineral Water.

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Chemists and Stores,
or from the

Sole Agents:
The French Store
Beaconsfield Arcade.



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Visitor

at any
time in
every
household. Every
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Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with

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SATURDAY, DEC. 8th.

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Quinta da Boa Vista

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The Food of Kings

Court Physicians know the best and see that Royal Babies have the best. That is why Glaxo has been used with success in 5 Royal Nurseries. Only the best is good enough for your baby, for is he not a King to you? Give him Glaxo, the food that contains everything that will build firm flesh, strong bone and a sound constitution.

Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk-Food

Builds Bonnie Babies

W. B. LOZLEY & CO., Sole Agents

ANA.

SCIENCE OF
FLOWERS.

SYMBOLISM.

the method of arrangement. To and a vase of much more than the beauties of the spray is a semi-religious a social accompaniment governed by strict is said to have

into Japan over 1,300 years ago by Prince Shotoku, after a tour in China, and until the 9th century it was definitely a part of the Buddhist ritual. During the 10th century, however, this ritualistic method of flower arrangement spread to the court and the houses of the nobility and proficiency in this art is still considered a sign of superior intelligence and breeding.

Japan presents the curious anomaly of a nation which has embraced Western ideas while still retaining much of her own formal tradition. The enthronement ceremonies date back to the period of Japanese mythology and the meaning of much of the ritual has been forgotten. It is probable that Ikebana once had a deeper significance than the excellent if rather high down meaning that attaches to it today.

In the science of flower arrangement harmony and balance are of the utmost importance and are arrived at by exact measurement and proportion which vary in accordance to the formality of the occasion.

Symbolic Language.

So much is reasonable and scientific, but the student of Ikebana goes further and gives a significance to the choice of plants so that, for instance, the white peony and the spray of pine in the same vase represent a prodigal or wandering son welcomed by his mother, and a correctly placed chrysanthemum the season of autumn. Similarly the condition of flowers, leaves and stems, whether in bud, full bloom, or faded is all important and if correctly used symbolise the harmony of a great and wisely ruled nation.

To the Western mind this exact formality which is attained by soaking the stems in boiling water, oiling them and treating them with fire, seems somewhat unnatural and to detract from the beauty of the living plant. Nature is never mechanically accurate, she never repeats herself, and yet there is no wild plant which has not grace and beauty in the lines of its growth. But the student of Ikebana does not consider a plant which he uses for decoration as a living thing. He makes it a symbol, and uses it as other nations do a proverb or an epigram to express a philosophy.

The Japanese appreciation of art and of rhythm may have led them to overlook the glorious riot of nature when they bring living plants into their homes, but at least prevented them from crowding their rooms with ugly vases into which flowers have been thrust haphazard and from the dusty aspidochora of our suburbs.

GRAIN TRADE AND SHIP-
PING DOCUMENTS.

Some disturbance has been caused in the grain import trade through the recent introduction by certain of the British and American shipping lines in the North Atlantic route of a revised bill of lading for "parcels." Particular concern is expressed in the grain trade respecting the wording of a clause providing, *inter alia*, for the discharge of grain in ports other than those to which it was consigned should circumstances, such as labour trouble, make that course desirable.

It appears that the bill of lading has been considered by the London Corn Trade Association, which has held that the documents would not be tenderable under contracts, and as importers are, therefore, hesitating to accept it, a deadlock has ensued. Some of the lines concerned are largely interested in the passenger trade, and no doubt the importance of maintaining regular sailings has been a consideration. Still, making full allowance for the various factors, business men should be able to find a mutually satisfactory solution of the present trouble before a serious dislocation of trade occurs.

A good case can be made out for a simple form of bill of lading. Some bills of lading are formidable looking documents, but it would be a mistake to suppose that it is only these that have that appearance. Some of the standard forms of contract on which many commodities are bought and sold are also very lengthy documents, each of the numerous clauses being devised to meet some particular contingency which may or may not occur.

ANTI-FILIPINO PROPOSAL.

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION DETERMINED
THIS TIME.

New Orleans, Nov. 18th.

A report recommending restriction of Filipino immigration into the United States was submitted to the American Federation of Labour convention to-day by its executive council. The report said, in part: "For several years the Federation has urged legislation to prevent admission of great numbers of Filipinos into the continental United States."

"We have been met with the declaration that such a course would be unconstitutional, since they are regarded as citizens."

"However, Representative Welch has introduced a Bill amending the Immigration Act to allow such legislation."

"The Bill will be pressed for passage at the next session of Congress."

New Orleans, Nov. 18th.

Restriction of Filipino immigration into the United States, where it is alleged to compete with native white labour to the disadvantage of the latter, probably will be recommended by a report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labour some time next week at the convention here, it was learned to-day.

In spite of the fact that such restriction has obvious difficulties, due to the fact that Filipino labourers are regarded as being citizens of the United States and therefore entitled to travel to the mainland of the United States just as unrestrictedly as American citizens are allowed to travel to the Philippines, the A.F. of L. seems on the point of renewing its drive against Filipino labour.

Efforts along this line have been made by the Federation for many years. Thus far they have been fruitless. If the executive council carries out its scheduled plan of reporting against the Filipino workers, however, a new drive toward action by Congress may be opened.

Legal opinion thus far has been discouraging toward the plans of the Federation. Labour groups which are affected by the Filipinos, particularly on the West Coast, have been unremittent in their demands, however, and thus the question continues to be brought up even though little action results.

New Orleans, Nov. 21st.

Voluntarism resolutions, including the one advocating exclusion of Filipino labourers from the United States are being considered by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labour to-day.

Another resolution asks the release of Tom Mooney, under sentence of life imprisonment in California for alleged complicity in a bombing of a Preparedness Day parade during the war period.

Still others support the proposal of establishing a special college for workers, and extension of immigration requirements so that there would be an increase of the present restriction on Latin American and other countries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21st.

The House Immigration Committee to-day discussed the proposal supported by the American Federation of Labour designed to restrict Filipino immigration into the United States.

Special attention was given to the present provisions admitting Filipinos free if they have served in the Army or Navy.

No action was taken by the committee.

CANADIAN "DUMPING"
DUTY.MANCHESTER MERCHANTS'
PROTEST.

A number of Manchester merchants attended a meeting called by the Executive of the Home and Overseas Dominions Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to consider the decision of the Canadian Customs Authorities to impose what they term a dumping duty on fabrics composed wholly or in part of silk or artificial silk. There is an excise duty of 1s. per pound imposed on artificial silk yarn produced in Great Britain, and a drawback is granted equal to 1s. 9d. per pound on yarn used in making fabrics for export. Canada now proposes that the difference of 9d. shall be constituted on the artificial silk yarn content of imported fabrics purchased after December 1st.

It was argued at the meeting that the drawback was not a subsidy that the amount of the proposed duty was unjustifiably high, and that December 1st was not a reasonable notice of the imposition of any duty. On these grounds it was decided to ask the British Government to lodge a protest with the Canadian Government against the principle of the proposed duty.

FILM ART OF "THE
KING OF KINGS."THE TECHNIQUE OF THE
PRODUCTION.

THE SCENES ANALYSED.

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC.)

It will perhaps be interesting to consider "The King of Kings" from the point of view of a cinematograph picture forgetting for the moment the story and the avowed purpose of the production. To do so you must dissociate your mind entirely from all religious feeling, which is by no means easy.

Considered then simply as a film "The King of Kings" certainly ranks among the big spectacular productions. It does not reach the heights of "Ben Hur" either in the acting or the swift movement of the story but it must certainly be placed second. In comparing it with "Ben Hur" it is noticeable that the best scenes are not those where great crowds are gathered on the screen but rather those for which a small group of actors are responsible, as the trial before Pilate, St. Peter's finding of the tax money in the fish's mouth, the raising of Lazarus, and the curing of the blind child. "Ben Hur" on the other hand is remembered for the Chariot race and the sea battle where the massing of a large number of people, gives the emotional effect.

The stage craft is exceptionally good, perhaps better than that of any other spectacle film. The temple and the scene in Pilate's judgment hall have an air of solidity and permanence which is very rare indeed. The costumes, too, throughout are good and probably carefully accurate. It is only very occasionally that you become conscious of "stage" tags or conventional "suggestive" costume.

The acting keeps consistently on a high level, although there is no performance, even that of Mr. Warner, who was faced with a supremely difficult rôle, which is of quite outstanding merit. Pilate is perhaps one of the best conceived characters and the scenes in which he appears are very real and emotional. St. Peter too is well played, and Joseph Schildkraut gives a good characterisation of Judas.

The picture, quite apart from the theme, is interesting, and the action never flags, although some of the scenes might be shortened with advantage. It is being shown again to-day and to-morrow at 2.30, 6 and 9.15.

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE BETTER 'OLE" COMING
TO QUEEN'S.

Syd. Chaplin is said to have made the "hit" of his career in "The Better 'Ole," the screen version of Bruce Bairnsfather's famous caricature and which will be shown at the Queen's from Sunday to Tuesday. The scene is a part of the British front in France during the late war. The regiment had been relieved from line duty on the eve of an unexpected German attack, and had marched into the little French village anticipating a good rest, some fun and plenty to eat. Some of them try their hand at amateur theatricals. Old Bill and his pal, Alf, are to take the front and rear part of a horse. The Germans however suddenly advance and capture the town not leaving the two "horse actors" time enough to escape, then the fun really begins and soon finds the heroes in the German lines where all sorts of mishaps occur. Chaplin is supported by an excellent cast of players, which include over 500 English and German ex-soldiers who take part in the big mob scenes.

£10,000,000 ELECTRIC
TRADE FUSION.FOUR BRITISH FIRMS TO
CO-OPERATE.

Details have been issued of a great business amalgamation of firms in the electrical industry.

The companies concerned are: Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Company, Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Company, London; Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.

More than £10,000,000 of capital is involved in the fusion. The largest concern is the Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Company, with an authorised capital of £6,000,000. The capital of the British Thomson-Houston Company is £1,000,000; that of the Edison Swan Electric Company £432,000; and of Ferguson, Pailin £20,000.

THE GREATEST STORY
EVER TOLDSPECIAL PRESENTATION
OF THE SUPERB DRAMATIC PRODUCTIONThe
King
of
Kings

"I was most favourably impressed. The production is quite worthy of its subject"—
(Fr. John O'Connell, St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, Wandsworth.)

AT THE
QUEEN'S TO-DAY AND
TO-MORROW

Special Times & Prices

At 2.30 £1.50, £1.00, 60 cts. & 40 cts.
At 6.00 & 8.15 £2.00, £1.50, 80 cts. & 60 cts.

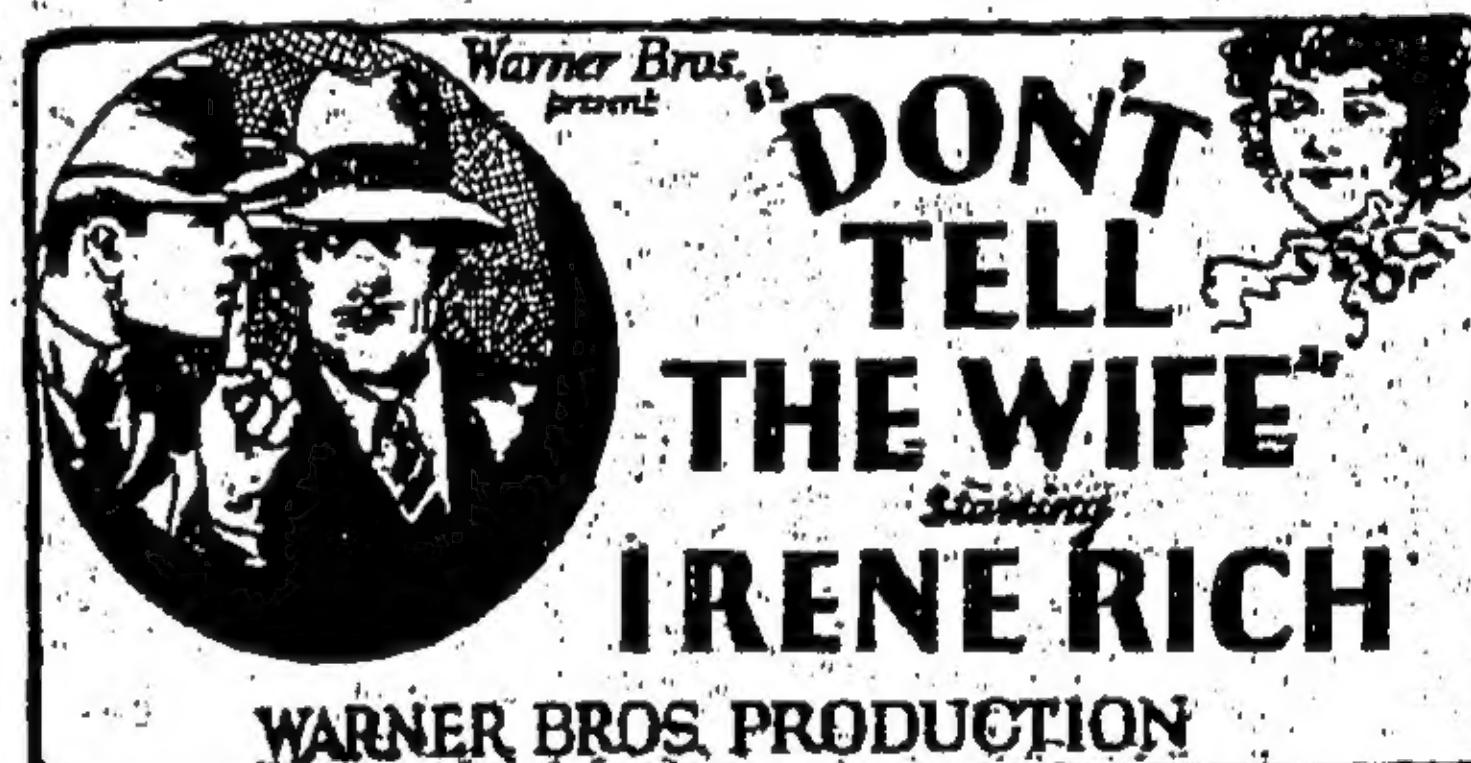
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A stirring tale of frontier perils and adventure!

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A LAUGHING story of how a tangled love affair weathered a spicy storm of matrimonial squabbles!



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PRICED FROM \$7.50 each—
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OUR POOR DAY SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

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DRESS TIES \$1.25 to \$1.75.

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INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS IN CARVALHO YEO TRIAL.

JURY OBJECT TO THEIR TIME BEING WASTED.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE SLIPS MR. BLACK'S MEMORY.

CAN POLICE RECORDS BE PRODUCED IN COURT?

THE DEFENCE OPENS TO-DAY.

Yesterday for the first time during his lengthy trial, Carvalho Yeo, the man who is accused of having defrauded the Hong Kong Treasury of a sum amounting to over \$250,000, showed active interest and even concern in the case.

Hitherto, he had watched the proceedings with indifferent composure but yesterday, the eighth day of his trial, he was obviously agitated. This was perhaps caused by the Crown springing a new witness on the defence. This witness was neither called at the Police Court nor mentioned by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., leading counsel for the Crown, in his outline of the case.

Notice was only served on Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Counsel for the defence at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday that this witness was to be called.

LEFT IN DESK AND FORGOTTEN.

Mr. Azim Moosa, a Treasury Clerk, who is the new witness gave a most startling piece of evidence—evidence which he declared had been imparted to Mr. Black as far back as January 1st but in this year. He not only gave it to Mr. Black verbally but in written form. This evidence is of considerable value to the prosecution and when asked by the jury to explain why it had not been brought out Mr. Black, who was again called to the witness box, said that it had entirely slipped his memory. The written box, said that it had entirely slipped his memory. The written box, said that it had entirely slipped his memory. The written box, said that it had entirely slipped his memory.

JURY ON WASTE OF TIME.

The gentlemen of the jury, who are all prominent business men of the Colony and have followed the proceedings with the utmost care and patience, reminded the Crown of the futility of introducing superfluous evidence. This complaint was made by Mr. A. H. Ferguson (foreman) when Mr. H. G. Sheldon, who is assisting Mr. Potter in the prosecution, recalled Tsang On Wing yesterday afternoon, to refute Mr. Jenkin's challenge that he could not bring forward any document to show that he did not write his "A" with a loop beginning from the bottom.

Mr. Sheldon said that since Tsang On Wing's cross-examination, he had gone through the numerous cheques more carefully and was now in a position to produce 92 cheques to show that there was a break in the "A" and particularly in one cheque the "A" was not written with the long loop beginning from the bottom.

As Tsang On Wing was about to testify as to those cheques, Mr. Ferguson said that they had wasted enough time on the case. They were all business men and their time was valuable. Their minds had already been made up in regard to the peculiar way Tsang made his "A." They considered fresh evidence on this point was superfluous. They strenuously objected to the case being dragged on in this way.

This evidence was then dispensed with.

MR. JENKIN WANTS POLICE RECORDS.

Another point of considerable interest arose later in the afternoon as to whether or not the Court could compel the Police to produce their records of the case. At the morning sitting, Mr. T. H. King produced from the Police records a circular letter to the managers of all the banks in Hong Kong giving the numbers of the missing cheques from the Treasury and asking them to detain any man presenting such cheques for payment. A notification in which a reward was offered for the apprehension of Yeo was also produced.

Mr. Jenkin contended that since Mr. King had brought a part of the records, he should be ordered by the Court to bring the full records into Court. Mr. King replied that he could not do so without the sanction of the Captain Superintendent of Police. Mr. Jenkin appealed to his Lordship to make a ruling. At the afternoon sitting, his Lordship ruled that the Court could not compel the Police to bring such records before the public, but if the C.S.P. chose to do so, he could.

"AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY."

Mr. Potter mentioned that prior to coming into Court he had asked Mr. King whether the records would be produced, and the latter had emphatically given him to understand that such records would not be produced unless it was ordered by the Court. He said that he would oppose the production of such records, not only from the public policy point of view but on several other grounds.

Mr. Jenkin said that his duty was to leave no stone unturned for the defence. He was placed in a most awkward position and that in any event he should be given time to see the C.S.P. and find out if he could obtain these records. He asked for a short adjournment in order to get in touch with the C.S.P.

After a short deliberation, the jury decided that it was only fair to Mr. Jenkin that he should be given the opportunity to prepare his defence. If Mr. Jenkin thought that the records might be of material use to his case, he should certainly be given the time to interview the C.S.P. They had no objection to an adjournment.

The case was accordingly adjourned until 2.15 p.m. to-day.

MR. MOOSA AND THE CHEQUES.

Arising out of a suggestion made by Mr. Jenkin on Wednesday in his cross-examination of Mr. T. H. King, C.L.D., as to the latter's view of the case at the time when the charge was preferred against Tsang On Wing and his assistant, Mr. King was recalled yesterday to clear up the point.

Mr. Jenkin had on the previous day suggested that Mr. King was then of the opinion that the cheques were fraudulent but not forged. At Mr. Potter's request yesterday, Mr. King produced a letter which was circulated to the managers of all the banks in Hong Kong on January 1st, 1928. The letter asked for particulars of any persons not known personally to them who might have opened accounts since December 30th, 1927, or who might have made large deposits or remittances since January 2nd, 1928. It also gave the information that certain extensive frauds had been discovered. Certain cheque numbers were given and also the instructions to detain any person presenting such cheques and to hand him over to the Police.

In producing this letter Mr. Potter said that he did so simply to show Mr. King's views at the time. It clearly showed that the idea of "forgery" was predominant in Mr. King's mind. An official notice published on February 8th was also produced. Mr. Jenkin Requests and Mr. Potter Objects.

Cross-examining Mr. Jenkin asked witness if he could see the whole of the file from which the two documents were extracted. Witness said that he could not hand it over without instructions.

Mr. Jenkin: From whom must you get this instruction?—I should have to get my instructions from the C.S.P.

Will you ask for instructions to that end?—I will tell the C.S.P. that you have asked, if you may have the use of the record.

An objection was raised by Mr. Potter, who said that such a request was unprecedented. Mr. King produced those documents because Mr. Jenkin had suggested that the latter's mental attitude was that

the cheques were fraudulent and not forgeries. The documents were brought into Court by Mr. King without any order having been made.

Counsel said that what Mr. Jenkin wanted was a bundle of documents to see if he could find anything which would be of use to him. He said that the request was not only unprecedented but would not be allowed in any Court. The file concerned accused, Tsang On Wing and other persons who were under suspicion.

Grave Injustice Might Be Done.

Mr. Jenkin pointed out that a part of the file had been produced and without the whole it was impossible to assess the documents at their true value. It was just like showing a portion of a letter to someone, or a page out of a book, without allowing one to go through the whole book, and get a fair opinion of it. Furthermore, Counsel said that the file only referred to the prosecution of Tsang On Wing, and not the accused. He also thought that in a criminal court, he might be allowed some latitude. He asked his Lordship to bear in mind that if he was not allowed to see the file it might lead, in a case such as the present, to a very grave injustice.

His Lordship said that the file might contain documents of a very confidential nature and it might not be good policy to expose it to the public. Counsel replied that certain documents had been extracted and were now on view.

His Lordship reserved his decision on this point.

Accused Shows Anger.

After formal evidence had been given by a Chinese detective as to what he had found when the police raided the office alleged to have been rented by the accused, Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., gave evidence as to the replies given by the accused when the charges were preferred against him.

Mr. Potter then sprang a surprise by saying that he would call a new witness who would say that he had seen the accused frowning the cheques in the Treasury on two occasions.

The new witness was called and as he gave his evidence, the accused showed signs of anger in the dock. Hitherto Yeo had remained calm and resigned to whatever the outcome of the case might be. But as this new witness described how he had seen Yeo frowning cheques at the Treasury during fifteen hours, the accused became agitated and angry.

The Related Evidence.

Mr. Azim Moosa, the new witness referred to, said that he was senior revenue clerk and had been in the Government service for a number of years. He knew the accused very well.

Mr. Sheldon: Have you seen accused on any occasion have anything to do with the books in the safe at the Treasury?—Yes, he had his collection—and receipt books there.

Asked to speak of what he had seen, witness said that one afternoon on or about November 1st, 1927, he was taking his tiffin in an adjoining room. He saw the accused coming through a door, and on seeing witness he hesitated for several seconds. Accused then walked into the general office. Witness finished his tiffin and went through a door to the verandah, and as he passed, he saw accused half sitting and half standing at Tsang On Wing's desk. Witness went to wash his hands, and on returning, he went into the general office from the verandah, which brought him to the back of Tsang On Wing's desk. He stood behind the accused and asked what he was doing or whether he was studying the work. The accused replied that he was "merely looking."

Mr. Sheldon: What was he looking at?—I noticed one of Tsang's Government cheque books lying open on the desk. Witness added that he saw one of accused's fingers on a counterfoil.

Have you ever seen accused with a cheque book?—Yes, I saw a cheque book on his own desk. It was the same kind that I saw on Tsang's desk.

Witness said he could not remember the date of the second incident but he remembered asking the accused if he had one of Tsang's cheque books. Accused was then writing out a receipt and waved his pen in reply. The cheque book on that occasion was closed.

Mr. Jenkin Wants Time To Consider.

Before cross-examining witness, Counsel for the defence asked for time to consider the new evidence. He said that the case started in the Police Court on October 4th, and on November 10th, ten days before the trial, the prosecution had served upon him a large body of additional evidence. Then again on the second day of the trial he was served with another lot of additional evidence.

Mr. Jenkin asked his Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury to bear in mind that one of the points made in Mr. Potter's opening speech was the question of the access of the accused to the cheque books. It was then mentioned that the accused kept his books in the same safe as the cheques. This additional evidence was served upon him at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday. They all knew the importance of the case. (Continued on page 5).

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ST. ANDREW'S BALL

LATE TRAMS AND FERRIES.

The Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society have arranged the following late services in connection with St. Andrew's Ball which is being held to-night at the City Hall:—
Peak Tram: 1 a.m., 1.30 a.m., 2 a.m., and 2.30 a.m.
Star Ferry: 1.30 a.m., 2 a.m., and 2.30 a.m.

POPPY DAY COLLECTION AT SWATOW.

A message from Swatow forwarded by Mr. W. E. Cornaby, hon. secretary of the Poppy Day Sub-Committee in that port, states that the amount contributed by British and several other Nationalities amounted to about \$800 as against about \$250 last year.

The collection was organised by Mr. A. M. Scott, hon. secretary, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Wood, Miss Lola Motta and Miss Ange Ozorio.

DEVELOPMENTS IN YEO TRIAL.

PRODUCTION OF POLICE RECORDS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

He had had no time to see the accused who was removed to goal immediately after the Court rose on Wednesday. Yesterday morning he had no time to see the accused because he (Mr. Jenkin) was engaged with Dr. Shellhear. However, he was in his Lordship's hands and would cross-examine the witness on general lines only if an adjournment was not granted.

Council And Prisoner Confer In Library.

Mr. Potter raised no objection. He said that he considered it was only right and reasonable that Mr. Jenkin should make this request. Defending counsel should be given the opportunity of seeing his client before cross-examining.

Mr. Jenkin said that if he could only get ten minutes to see accused, he would be all right.

His Lordship said that the application was rather an unusual one. Mr. Jenkin replied that any thing within reason was done in a criminal Court.

The matter was referred to the jury, who after a short consultation, agreed to adjourn the case for fifteen minutes after Mr. Jenkin had had a talk with accused in the library.

Cross-examined Mr. Moosa, said that he shared the keys of the safe with Tsang On Wing. Each of them could open and close the safe independently.

Mr. Jenkin: As custodian of one of the safe keys have you regarded yourself as responsible for the contents of that safe?—All the books and contents but not the contents inside the books.

"Never Knew Cheques Were In Safe."

I see your point, not the missing cheques! Do you regard yourself, as responsible for the contents of that safe?—Yes, but not the contents inside the books.

Don't be too anxious about the inside of the books. Do you regard yourself responsible for all the books, documents, etc., which are placed in the safe?—Yes.

You are senior to Tsang On Wing?—Yes.

And so much is the safe custody of the contents imposed upon you that your desk actually faces the open safe?—Yes.

In that safe, amongst other things, is kept the Treasury reserve cheque book?—That cheque book is not put in by me.

Never mind that. That is part of the contents of the safe?—No, I don't know that because it is put in by Tsang On Wing.

Do you mean to say you have no idea that there is always a reserve cheque book in the safe?—The contents are brought in by a messenger.

You, the senior custodian of the safe key, tell me that you don't know what is in the safe?—I don't know what the messenger brings to the safe or to the strong room.

Is your position this: That you have heard only to-day that a full book of cheques has been kept constantly in that safe?—I can't follow your question.

Have you never heard until to-day that there is always in the safe a full book of Treasury cheques?—No.

Never heard of that until to-day?—Never.

Witness Requires No Interpreter.

Mr. Jenkin: You have never heard until to-day, that a full book of Treasury cheques is always deposited in the safe?—I can't answer that question.

We have been told, Mr. Moosa, that there is always lying in that safe, a full book of Treasury cheques. Have you ever heard until to-day of that fact?—No, No.

Mr. Justice Jackson: You surely know whether cheques are kept there or not?

Witness: (To witness). Mr. Jenkin (yes, I know that. And you have always known it?—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin then told Mr. Moosa he realised the language difficulty and asked whether witness required an interpreter. Witness indicated that he could carry on.

No Check On Contents.

Did you ever as custodian of that safe, look through the contents to see that everything was correct before you locked up?—Never.

You understand me?—Yes.

Do you want an interpreter?—Not if you put direct questions! Mr. Jenkin observed that all his questions had been direct.

Repeating his question about checking the contents of the safe Mr. Jenkin again received a reply in the negative. "Definite."

What do you think you have got the key for?—For opening the safe, getting the books out, for putting the books back and locking the safe.

You never checked with Tsang On Wing the contents of the safe?—No.

Have you ever heard in your eight years of custodianship of that safe, of the contents being checked by anyone?—No.

You are quite clear about that?—Yes.

You have understood my question?—Yes.

Witness Now Wants An Interpreter.

When did you first recollect the highly interesting story that you have told this Court this morning in answer to my friend, Mr. Sheldon?—On January 31st.

What day was that?—I can't remember.

Where were you when you recollect it?—At the office.

At your desk?—Yes.

Working?—I think I was working.

Alone?—Yes.

What were you doing?—We were on ordinary revenue work.

And suddenly, in the course of your work, you recollect this incident about Yeo and the cheque book?

Witness at this stage was obviously unable to follow Counsel's questions and asked for a Chinese interpreter.

Through the interpreter, Mr. Jenkin asked witness if he wished to have all the questions gone through again. Witness replied that that would be a better course.

This caused some laughter in Court and when it subsided, witness indicated that it was not necessary to go through the questions again.

Mr. Jenkin (to witness): Have you any doubt in your mind as to whether you have understood my questions and your answers?

Through the interpreter, witness replied: I have understood all that has taken place, the questions and the answers.

Perfectly satisfied?—Yes.

Made A Written Report.

Now what made you recollect the incidents?—When Mr. Black came to my desk and asked me if I knew Yeo's address.

Then you recollect vividly the story you told the Court this morning?—Yes, I remembered it vividly.

You told Mr. Black immediately, I suppose?—Yes, I told him verbally and he made me write it down.

And what you wrote on paper was exactly what you told us in Court?—Yes.

Have you ever seen that bit of paper since?—No, not until this morning.

Have you got it?—Yes.

Show it to me. The paper was produced, and after reading, Mr. Jenkin asked: This refers to the first incident. Why did you not tell Mr. Black of the second incident of your having seen Yeo at his own desk with Tsang's cheque book?—I had too much work to do, I forgot at the time.

Then when did you first recollect this incident?—When I heard of Yeo's arrest in Shanghai, about July or August.

And then you recollect exactly what you have just told Mr. Lord and the jury as to finding Yeo at his own desk with Tsang's cheque book?—I did not say Tsang's cheque book, I only said a cheque book.

Accused Had No Right To Cheque Books.

You told us this morning and Mr. Hazelrigg yesterday that when you saw accused with that book, you said to him "Hello you have got Mr. Tsang's book?—I only said that it resembled his cheque book."

If we are to accept the evidence given so far in this Court, Yeo had no possible right to touch this cheque book?—Yes, I agree he had no right.

Much less had he the right to have one of those books on his desk?—That's so.

And for all you knew that cheque book might have been the reserve book which should have been in your keeping in the safe?—As far as I knew, I did not think it was the same cheque book.

And you did absolutely nothing about it?—No, nothing at all.

You did nothing about it, you understand me?—No, I did nothing.

You didn't even tell Tsang, or Chung or Mr. Black or even look into your safe?—That's so.

I put it to you that this story is an absolute fabrication?—No.

Jury's Searching Questions.

The gentlemen of the jury, judging from the pointed questions asked the witness, were in a critical frame of mind.

Mr. J. M. Alves: You have not been approached by Mr. King for any information?

Mr. Moosa: He never put any question to me.

Quite sure?—Yes.

When you write letters to your superior, how do you date them?

In the case of ordinary notes, I date them below the contents, and in the case of letters written on memorandum forms, I fill in the space provided at the top.

Did you lock the safe at your time?—No.

Mr. Arnold: In your years of service with the Government, have you ever lost any keys of the safe and had to have a duplicate made?

Never.

Mr. Braga: It is important from the jury's point of view that the exact date of the incident related by witness should be got from him. With your Lordship's permission, I would like to know whether or not he could state the exact date of the first incident.

that is to say when the accused was seen, as he says, at the desk of Mr. Tsang fingering the counterfeit?—Witness: I have forgotten the date.

So far as you know, it might have been previous to the date of the receipt of the cheque book by Tsang from the Bank?—It might have been before. I have to state that I was ill in September.

I am referring to Exhibits "E" and "F," the two cheque books you were talking about?—I cannot remember that it was before Tsang received those two books. I don't know anything about that.

So you are not quite certain which of those two books the accused was fingering, as reported by you?—I could not say which book he was handling.

Have you seen him tearing any cheques from the cheque books?—No.

Mr. Braga then intimated that he would like Mr. Black to be recalled. Further questions were in the meantime put to witness by other members of the jury.

Mr. da Rocha: Why did you not submit your report immediately on the day when there was such a commotion over the discovery of the cheques?—Why wait a few days afterward?—I did not remember the incident on that day; the 18th January; not until Mr. Black had mentioned Yeo to me on the 21st did I remember.

Was it because of the mention of his name?—Because Mr. Black had asked me for the address of the accused that I recollect the incident.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong: The water accounts books of which the accused had charge were kept in the same safe as yours?—Yes, as far as the collection books are concerned. But the list I kept myself, in my drawer.

What Was The Purpose?

Mr. Black was then recalled and Mr. J. P. Braga asked him: You remember, Mr. Black, that I asked you on the day when you were in the witness box, whether you or any member of the Treasury staff had seen the accused removing or handling cheques during the period between November and December. Now do you remember what your answer was?—I said, No.

How do you now reconcile Mr. Moosa's report to you with your reply to my question?—I am afraid I did not appreciate the true value of your question then.

For the jury this is a most vital importance of that paper then?—I had forgotten all about that paper. It slipped through my memory.

Witness then added that the report was locked up in his desk and he had entirely forgotten it. He was only reminded of it by Mr. Hazelrigg on Wednesday morning. Mr. Moosa had then spoken to Mr. Moosa.

Mr. Rocha (a member of the jury) said it was a curious fact that Mr. Black should have forgotten about the paper, the importance of which must have been apparent to him since he had asked Mr. Moosa to put it in writing.

"If not, I wonder what that written statement was for? Was it for the purpose of keeping it in your desk?—I could not understand Mr. Moosa, so I told him to write it down. I had reported it to Mr. Messer and to the Police.

Jury Objects To Waste Of Time.

At the afternoon sitting, Mr. Sheldon said that before the prosecution closed its case, he would like to recall Tsang On Wing. In cross-examination the latter had been accused by Mr. Jenkin of being in the swindle. He was accused of having faked his handwriting in the Court when he was told by the jury to fill up three cheques.

Mr. Jenkin had also challenged Tsang On Wing to produce any cheque in which he had written the "A" in the ordinary way and not with that peculiar long loop from the bottom. Those three cheques written out in Court were also criticised by Mr. Jenkin because of the breaks in "Thous" and "and" in thousand, and also the gap in "Kn" and "Ts" in Kant.

Mr. Sheldon said that at the time Tsang did not have the time to look through all the cheques written out by him, but since then he had done so, and was now able to produce 94 cheques with a break in the "A."

Tsang On Wing was then recalling to the witness box and as he was about to go through the list of 94 cheques, the foreman of the jury, Mr. A. H. Ferguson, said that enough time had been wasted. They were all business men and their time was valuable to them. Their minds had already been made up and they were satisfied, from the evidence already produced, as to the way in which Tsang made his "A." They did not require fresh evidence to prove or disprove it, but they certainly objected to the case being dragged on in this way. The way was satisfied that the "A" was written with a round loop from the bottom upwards.

Mr. Jenkin then commented that out of 101 cheques written by the witness in December, only one was found with an "A" which had a break in it.

Mr. Jenkin's Objection.

Mr. Alves, a member of the jury, asked witness why the word "only" was not put after "write" on all the cheques he had written out for the Government through the word

was put in on those three cheques written out in Court. Witness replied that until the fraud under review, he had never used the word "only," but since then he had been asked to do so.

Mr. Potter then said that before closing the case for the Crown, he would like to ask the gentlemen of the jury whether or not they wanted Chung Man Kun to be called. The latter's name had been mentioned many times during the course of the proceedings. The jury expressed their desire to have Chung Man Kun called.

Mr. Jenkin objected to this saying that it was up to the Crown to make up their mind as to what witnesses or evidence they were going to produce for their case. It was not up to the Crown to spring new witnesses or evidence at the conclusion of their case. If they had a witness they should produce him as a witness entitled to make capital of this non-production of witnesses," Counsel added. He said that such procedure was most unprecedented as no notice had been served on him. He had not only this to say about it but on other witnesses as well.

Jury Withdraw Request.

Mr. Potter said that he quite agreed with Mr. Jenkin, but it must be remembered that the name of Chung Man Kun was mentioned many times by his learned friend and he thought that the jury would like to hear Chung.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the name of Chung Man Kun was not only mentioned by him but by the prosecution as well and that if they wanted to call him at the first instance, notice should have been given.

After a short deliberation, the jury withdrew their request.

Mr. Jenkin said that before dismissing this incident, he would like to make a very strong comment on this and other witnesses not being called for the Crown.

Mr. Potter interposed and said that the Crown did not call these witnesses because they thought that they could throw no more light on the case. He would go further and say that those witnesses were never intended to be called for the Crown.

A Ruling.

Before opening his defence, Mr. Jenkin said that he was in a peculiar position because he had not got the ruling which he asked for in the morning. He would like to have his Lordship's ruling as to whether or not he could get the records from the Police. He was engaged for the defence and it was therefore up to him to leave no stone unturned.

His Lordship: Mr. Jenkin, do you want my ruling now? It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Jenkin: It is very serious. His Lordship asked whether Mr. Jenkin wanted his ruling before opening his defence, and on getting a reply in the affirmative, said that he had come to a point that if the officers in charge of the records wanted to produce certain papers, they might do so, but not the whole, because it was against public policy.

Mr. Jenkin: In other words they can produce so much evidence as will be useful to the Crown?

His Lordship said that he did not mean that. He reminded Mr. Jenkin that they had already produced two documents and that the Court could not compel them to produce the whole of the file.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you Lordship look at those documents?

His Lordship: Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: I can hardly call them a private document.

His Lordship said that at all events they were documents extracted from the file, and added that if the officer in charge of the documents liked to let the defence have them he (his Lordship) would not object.

Mr. Jenkin said that the reason why the two documents were produced was because they were intended to establish Mr. King's state of mind at that time.

Is Mr. King The Sole Arbitrator?

Mr. Jenkin: Your Lordship then rules Mr. King is the sole arbitrator. His Lordship: He is protected. He is not bound to produce the records. He has to get permission from his superiors. You cannot compel him to produce anything.

Mr. Jenkin: I would like now to know if Mr. King is within the precincts of the Court?

On the Court sergeant informing him that Mr. King was not within the Court's premises, Mr. Jenkin again asked his Lordship if the ruling was that if Mr. King wanted to produce the records, he might, but that the Court could not compel him to do so.

Mr. Potter said that he could help Mr. Jenkin. He had seen Mr. King during the afternoon and was told that under no circumstances would the records be produced without an order from the Court.

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PITY THE POOR MERCHANTS.

AT THE MERCY OF BOYCOTT PICKETS.

A PROTEST TO AUTHORITY.

HELP "PROMISED."

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, November 29th.

The pickets of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee are active and energetic as ever. Stores are entered at will and goods showing the slightest semblance of Japanese origin are brought to Headquarters. If the merchants can "prove" that their goods are not of an "undesirable" origin, they may ultimately get back their goods. But it takes weeks and weeks and the merchants have to bear the risks due to transportation and handling. Large quantities of piece goods were seized from certain stores on Shap Pat Po and Tai Pat Po in Saikwan and brought back to the Headquarters. Some of these goods have trade marks and some do not. The pickets declared them all to be of Japanese origin, as no "proof" was forthcoming from the owners.

On the same day the following marine products were seized from the Leung Tai Marine Products Company:—One big box of dried fish weighing 300 catties, one big box of dried sea fish weighing 334 catties, one box of dried mushroom weighing 120 catties, and one box of abalone weighing 123 catties.

In view of these indiscriminate seizures and confiscations the dealers in electrical supplies in the city got together yesterday to discuss ways and means of protecting their business from further molestation. The pickets enter their shops at will and cause indescribable trouble and loss. When a small amount of Japanese goods are found, they take great quantities of goods which are not Japanese at all. Once carried off to the Committee's Headquarters it is by no means easy to get them back. The pickets even go so far at times as to force the closing of a shop and they seize every bit of stock. The merchants decided to send a petition to the Chief of the Municipal Bureau of Public Utilities, Mr. Fung Wai, earnestly soliciting his help in getting justice. After describing these depredations the petition states that "if any pickets want to search our shops for goods of Japanese origin, they should not seize things indiscriminately. They should determine in the store whether or not the articles are of Japanese origin, instead of taking them back to their Headquarters to decide. The pickets should take only a sample of each article of suspected Japanese goods and take it to the nearest Police Station and make the decision there in the presence of the Police. When the samples are in a Police Station, the pickets can, if they so desire, telephone to their Headquarters for inspectors to examine them. This would save much trouble and all the risks of breakage." It is learned that Mr. Fung Wai has promised to help the dealers in electrical supplies in the city, but petitions are not likely to have much effect on the pickets—for obvious reasons.

MISHAP ON CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TWO WHEELS COME OFF!

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, November 29th.

The No. 9 fast train of the Canton-Kowloon Railway had a mishap yesterday morning when a pair of wheels of one of its cars got out of order. The train left Canton at 8.05 a.m. on scheduled time for Kowloon. But when it reached a place near Nam Kong, a couple of wheels came off and the train had to stop to get them repaired. The mishap was reported at once to the nearest station-master who telegraphed without delay to the Canton Head Office.

Upon receipt of the news of the accident, the Head Office at once sent a group of engineers to the scene of the mishap, equipped with all the necessary paraphernalia. The engineers worked on the job for more than two hours before the train could be put in running order again. Meanwhile the morning up-train from Kowloon was approaching. Upon seeing the signal and the disabled train, it had to stop until the repairing work was finished. Owing to this accident the morning train from Kowloon did not arrive in Tai Sha Tau until 3.07 p.m. yesterday.

Mr. Potter said that he had never seen the records himself, there might be points which would be of material assistance to the Crown and be damaging to the case for the defence. He would however object to the production of the Police file on principles.

The jury after a short consultation said that it was only fair that Mr. Jenkin should have the opportunity of finding out whether the records could be produced or not. They had no objection to an adjournment.

The case was accordingly adjourned until this afternoon.

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PEAK TRAM.
 1.00 A.M., 1.30 A.M., 2.00 A.M. and 2.30 A.M.
STAB FERRIES.
 1.30 A.M., 2.00 A.M. and 2.30 A.M.
 [7042]

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 12546 for 50 Shares (NEW) Numbered 431810/431859 issued on 3rd July, 1928, in the Name of TANG SUI LAM has been declared LOST and should the Same not be produced before the 5th DECEMBER, 1928, it shall be deemed CANCELLED and of NO EFFECT.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hong Kong, 19th Nov., 1928. [7008]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd DAY of DECEMBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Hong Kong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2157.	At junction of Prince Edward Road and Prince Street.	As per sale plan.	About 7,130	£2	16,440

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd DAY of DECEMBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Prince Edward Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
10	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2158.	Price Edward Road, Kowloon.	As per sale plan.	About 19,200	1,904	94,600

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd DAY of DECEMBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Hong Kong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
3	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2161.	Junction of Arrian Street and Reclamation Street.	As per sale plan.	About 9,078	214	3,114

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NEW HOUSE ON PEAK. Six Rooms and Large Hot Room. Modern Kitchen, Bath, Easy Access Tram. Write to Box 6965, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6965]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1928, commencing at 2.00 P.M.
 The First Race will be Run at 1.30 P.M.
 The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies.
 Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.
 Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.
 Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS, at \$5.00 Each, Up to FRIDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1928.
 The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge.
 Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.
 N.B.—Attention is drawn to a Change in Routine at above Meeting. Horses entered for Races will not bear Distinctive Numbers in the Race Book as heretofore, but Starters as they are weighed out will be Numbered Consecutively, and such Numbers exhibited on the Board. All Horses starting in a Race will display a Saddle Cloth bearing a Number corresponding to the Horse's Board Number and such Number will also apply to PAIR MOTOR and CASH SWEET TICKETS.
 [7024]

THE HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SECOND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER, at 9.15 P.M.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS:

10 Round Lightweight Contest.

L.S. HALL (H.M.S. Tiana)

A.B. CASTLE (H.M.S. Cumberland)

10 Round Welterweight Contest.

MARSH FRASER (H.M.S. Tamar)

A.B. SAUNDERS (H.M.S. Seraph)

AND

Five Six Round Contests.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES:—

Members:—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 29th and 30th NOVEMBER.

General Public:—FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 30th NOVEMBER & 1st DECEMBER.

USUAL PRICES. [7028]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK WILLIAM JONES OF THE COLONY OF HONG KONG, Late of the S.S. "CHRYSEIS," MASTER-MARINE, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made An Order Limiting the Time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 26th DAY of DECEMBER, 1928.
 Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.
 Dated this 29th day of November, 1928.
 NORR—The First Notice in each case shall be published within Ten Days of this Order, and the Second Notice (if any) not less than 5 or more than 10 days from the publication of the First Notice.
 C. D. MELBOURNE,
 Official Administrator. [7039]

RATTAN, SEAGRASS, CANES, ETC.

WANTED—Old Established Swedish Firm Seeks First Class HONG KONG EXPORTERS in the above Lines. Reply giving Lowest Quotations c/o Hamburg, Box No. 7037, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7037]

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Central District. Apply Box No. 7025, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7025]

TO LET.

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Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE &

2nd Floor, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, NOVEMBER 30th, 1928.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is holding its annual Rose Day on Saturday, and its al fresco fête in the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound on December 9th, when the whole Community is asked to support the work which its members have been carrying on since 1883 among the poorest sections of the population. The Society is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church and its members belong to that Communion. Its principle is, however, relief to all cases of human suffering regardless of race and creed. To prevent overlapping the Benevolent Society, another of our admirable Hong Kong institutions, takes most of the cases arising from the European Protestants while the Society of St. Vincent de Paul pays particular attention to the foreign members of its own religious community. But this is merely a question of organisation. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is a body

of Roman Catholic gentlemen who carry on work not of a missionary, but of an educational and philanthropic nature. The Colony is divided into areas, each with its own group of workers, and the chairmen of these groups meet weekly to review cases brought to their notice and to consider what relief is necessary and what can be done having regard to the resources at the Society's disposal. A large proportion of their funds go to Chinese who do not profess the Christian religion, and the basis of the Society's work is that the merits of the case and not the beliefs of the applicant are the first consideration.

Preaching last Sunday on behalf of the Society Father Jov. S.J., pointed out that its members worked among the poorest and most degraded. Poverty and wealth lie close at hand in Hong Kong. Adjoining places of palatial splendour are streets and tenements where the standard of life would be impossible to a European. A vast proportion of our fellow citizens in this Colony live on the verge of actual starvation. While in health their earnings, though pitifully small, are sufficient for their extraordinarily simple wants. But when sickness, unemployment and failure of strength supervene, outside help is needed, not to maintain a decent standard of life, but to prevent starvation and exposure to a climate that is as severe to a Chinese as the depth of an English winter to ourselves.

We have all seen the slums of Hong Kong. Most of us have passed through some of them on a tour of inspection so that we may justly claim to have observed all sides of Hong Kong life and the actual conditions under which the poorer Chinese exist. But the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are in personal touch with those who live in such places, and they ask for assistance to extend a work in which only the edge of the possible field can be covered with their present resources.

In England a Poor Law humbly administered and a host of charitable institutions are ready to alleviate destitution. According to the law of the land food and adequate shelter are the inalienable right of all persons. The police and the poor law officers must supply these things on demand. Whether a poor law administration is possible or desirable in this Colony cannot here be argued. It does not exist. The burden is assumed by private institutions. We cannot all be missionaries and slum workers any more than we can all be members of the Volunteer Defence Corps, but we can at least assist those who undertake work of which we cannot fail to approve. If our imaginations and our powers of sympathy were more highly developed we would be literally unable to enjoy a dinner on which we were spending a sum sufficient to mean the difference between life and death to a whole family in the Shantung famine area, which would perhaps effect the cure of a consumptive in Yaumati or Wanchai. Human nature is not built on those lines. We live according to the standard which our income permits and the whole social fabric is constructed on that assumption. But when a local society of proved merit asks for help to alleviate the appalling poverty we see on all sides, we can at least give a dollar for a Rose Day favour instead of eluding a reproach for meanness and lack of gallantry by placing ten or twenty cents in the young collector's box.

The bodies of eleven children were picked up by the police in various districts of the Colony on Wednesday. Of these, five had died from small-pox.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, at 5.15 p.m. yesterday state:—
 The typhoon is filling up or moving away into the Pacific. The second typhoon is about 50 miles N.W. of Bonina, moving N.E., a new anti-cyclone is forming over North China. The monsoon will freshen along the S.E. coast of China. Fine weather with light winds over the western portion of the China Sea.
 Local forecast: N.E. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

Three cases of enteric, one of small-pox and one of diphtheria, all Chinese, were reported on Wednesday.

A report was made to the Police by Mr. Rooney, of the Leichikok Prison to the effect that whilst driving a car on the Castle Peak Road he met with an accident which necessitated the removal of a Chinese woman to the Kwong Wah Hospital. The accident happened near the Chuen Wan Police Station and the woman, we understand, is in a serious condition having received injuries to her back.

"I suppose one day all the music-halls will be owned by one man and all the newspapers by one man," said Lord Hewart in London last month. He added: "Then perhaps some day one man will own both." Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., commented: "Then it would be very unfortunate to offend him." Another judge, Mr. Justice Salter, suggested in another Court that perhaps in twenty years miners would go to work in flying-machines.

While the 19,000-ton motorship *King Edward* was on her maiden voyage from Capetown to Australia she was caught in a storm when approaching Western Australia, ran on a breakwater, and was holed in seven places forward. The pumps were set in action, but the only way to stop the torrents of water that poured into the vessel was to fill the hold with cement, thirty tons being used for this purpose. The vessel was brought into harbour with great difficulty, and it took a month to carry out such repairs as permitted her to make the voyage to Liverpool, where she arrived last month.

The Eighth Flotilla, China Station, sent to the Far East at the time of the dispatch of the Shanghai Defence Force, is now retained for duty on the station, and consists of the flotilla leader *Brace* and eight destroyers of the *Admiral* class. Captain W. P. Mark-Wardlaw, D.S.O., who is nominated to the command, has the distinction of being the first commander of a "Q" boat in the War to sink an enemy submarine. On July 25th, 1915, when on the staff of Admiral Colville, commanding the *Orkneys* and *Shetlands*, and in command of the collier *Prince Charles*, he sighted *U-56* attacking the Danish steamer *Louise*. The submarine came for the collier and opened fire. *Lieut. Mark-Wardlaw* stopped his engines and went through the process of lowering boats in a great hurry. When the *Prince Charles* revealed her true character, unmasked her guns, and opened an accurate fire, which drew the submarine, 15 of the crew being rescued. Later in the War, *Lieut. Mark-Wardlaw* was torpedo officer of the new cruiser *Glorious*. He was promoted to his present rank in June, 1927.

Sir James Barrie has consented to become next year's president of the Royal Scottish Corporation, and will take the chair at the annual dinner of the Corporation, which will take place at the end of November. Sir James Barrie has in this way broken with the cherished traditions of a lifetime. He has never held any such official position before. Indeed until quite recently it was extremely difficult to induce him to make any kind of public appearance. He has, it is true, elaborated a delightful technique in public speaking, and a Barrie speech is in the exact meaning of that ill-used word, unique. He has made brilliantly amusing speeches about cricket, and his incomparable address recently on Mary Queen of Scots redeemed at least one issue of the daily papers from the commonplace and the routine. The point of general interest about his becoming president of the Royal Scottish Corporation is that this is a position which will involve him in a great deal of speech-making, of public social work and contacts. The Corporation is the biggest charity of its kind in England. It was established in the seventeenth century, and does a great deal of varied work for the Scottish community out of Scotland. It is responsible, for instance, for the Royal Caledonian Schools near London. The presidency has always been held by very eminent persons in public life. It is certain that Sir James Barrie's welcome entry upon the platform could not be made in a more fitting cause.

THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

ARGUED BY "EMINENT COUNSEL" AT Y.M.C.A.

THE HOUSE DOES NOT APPROVE!

The second debate at the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, which took place yesterday evening was in the nature of a "Ladies' Night," the motion, "that this house approves of the instalment system" being proposed by Miss Watts and opposed by Miss Clarke. The two ladies presented a vivid contrast in styles. Miss Watts spoke with quick vivacity and her sippant epigrams kept the house in constant laughter. Miss Clarke was not at all dismayed at following a very witty opener. She spoke quietly, without any fireworks and made her points in a clear and exhaustive fashion. One was reminded of a counsel, not out to please, but to win a case.

It was a little reminiscent of a story of the great lawyer Brougham. At the end of a day in which he had lost half a dozen cases to a certain Sergeant Scarlett a juryman was asked: "Who did you think the most brilliant lawyer in Court?"

"Why Mr. Brougham, of course."

"But you gave the verdict to Mr. Scarlett."

"Oh, but Mr. Scarlett was right."

What A Chance.

To return to the Y.M.C.A. Miss Watts said that though it might be a little hard on the tradesmen but what a chance the instalment system gave to the ambitious. You could order a whole cartload of best walnut furniture from Mr. Drage, and then if you couldn't pay you sent it back, told your friends that it didn't come up to expectations and then got something better still. As a last resort you could fit by night. You could get a louder gramophone than your neighbour, you could get furs and model trucks, and if you had to give them up you could say you had sent them to the Benevolent Society.

The instalment system had always been with us. A man got one wife at a time, or should do so—the instalment system again. (Laughter.) Fortunately, our families came in instalments. (Loud laughter.) Suppose you had to have your salary or your beefsteaks all in one lump instead of in instalments! Life in fact was an instalment and it was impossible to say you "disapproved of it." (Applause.)

The Commonsense of It.
 Miss Clarke in reply said that though Miss Watts had dealt with the instalment system in general she had not done so in particular. To her mind to get a thing first and have to pay for it afterwards was reversing the proper process of life. The fun of the thing was scraping, saving and then getting your free choice in the market and not taking what Mr. Drage liked to give you. People who gave things on the instalment system were gambling for profit and in the end you paid far more than if you worked on a cash basis. Instalments were a constant and irritating tax. They made you live right up to your income and left no reserve for sickness and unforeseen events. If you saved you had a feeling of safety and you got the things you wanted with a minimum of fret. Whatever the instalment system might do for the ambitious and the social climber it did not produce peace of mind.

Mr. Love and Mr. Sapsed acted as "junior" to these eminent leaders and after a lively debate, when the vote was taken, "Sergeant Scarlett" had gained the verdict by 18 votes to 7—the house did not approve of the instalment system.

R.A.F. FLYING BOATS DEPART.

FLIGHT FROM KOWLOON BAY AT 6.30 A.M.

The four R.A.F. "Southampton" Flying Boats, under Group Captain Cave-Brown-Cave, R.A.F., forming the British Far Eastern Flight, left the Colony yesterday morning at 6.30 a.m. on a flight of 500 miles to Torane, in Indo-China, from whence they go on to Singapore. The planes took off from Kowloon Bay, opposite the Kai Tak Aerodrome in perfect formation and were accompanied as far as Macao by one of the local aircraft. The date of leaving was first fixed for Monday, November 26th, but the typhoon about 400 miles south of Hong Kong has delayed the departure until yesterday. The planes were extensively overhauled during their week's stay in the Colony.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTES.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

RENT ALLOWANCES AND COSTS OF PUMPING WATER.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was held in the Sanitary Board room yesterday afternoon when votes totalling \$143,739 were approved.

The Colonial Secretary presided and others present included the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kote-wall, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, the Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Boith, and Mr. H. R. Butters (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

Respecting the supplementary vote of \$17,000 for rent allowances for senior members of the Civil Service, the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie called attention to the large margin between the actual expenditure and the estimated expenditure of \$79,000.

The Chairman explained that the cost of the rent allowances had been under-estimated. There were many uncertain quantities to be considered in such a matter, and the estimate must necessarily be approximate only.

When the vote of \$25,000 for Waterworks Maintenance was under consideration, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes said: I notice that coal for pumping shows an increase of \$30,000 over last year. That seems to me an extraordinarily big increase, and I should like to have some explanation of it. Have conditions changed in any way from the normal? What is the present cost of pumping per thousand gallons of water?

The Director of Public Works: I think the explanation is this. There was no pumping during the Summer months in previous years and therefore little or no coal was used.

Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes: You are obtaining the same ratio of water per ton of coal used?

The Director of Public Works: Pumping has been more expensive per ton of coal this year than in previous years. There have been many complaints regarding the coal used.

BELGIAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS ABOLISHED.

TARIFF AUTONOMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Nov. 29th.

The text of the Sino-Belgian Treaty was published this evening and differs materially from the others, Belgium agreeing to the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The new Belgian treaty recognises the complete tariff autonomy of China, but with the most favoured nation proviso, and it abolishes Belgium's extraterritoriality as from January 1st, 1930.

Annexes to the treaty declare that China will promulgate the civil and commercial codes of China before January 1st, 1930, and that from the date of the abolition of extraterritoriality Belgian subjects shall be allowed to live, trade and acquire property in any part of China.

The text of the Italian Treaty will be published to-morrow.

ITALY AND TARIFFS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29th.

The Sino-Italian Tariff Agreement has been formally signed by Dr. C. T. Wang and the Italian Minister at Nanking, but the full text of the Agreement will not be published until the Italian Government has replied authorising publication.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29th.

A report from diplomatic sources states that the Nanking Foreign Ministry is prepared to raise the status of the Chinese Legation in Washington to the dignity of an Embassy as soon as the American Government agrees to do the same in China.

It is also reported that Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister, is contemplating the appointment of Mr. Chen Wei Cheng as Chinese Consul-General in London.

JAPAN POLICY.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29th.

Yesterday Dr. C. T. Wang delivered a stirring speech against Japan at the Central Broadcasting Station at Nanking before a large gathering. He said that most of the nations which had treaty relations with China, had renounced their unilateral treaties with China. Japan, however, was still insisting on holding her special privileges as sanctioned by the old Sino-Japanese Treaty. Under such circumstances the Nationalist Government had decided to suspend negotiations with Mr. Yada, Japan's delegate, pending further developments. He urged the Chinese people to support the Nationalist Government in its policy towards Japan.

THE OPIUM CASE.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29th.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang is reported to be very indignant over the recent illegal opium case. He insists that the Nationalist Government should take strong measures to deal with the smugglers and other conspirators. General Chang Tsz Kiang, his subordinate, is said to be prepared to take this matter in hand. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, however, is still reticent although he has been repeatedly questioned as to what is the proper action to be taken.

MANAGER OF PEKIN SYNDICATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29th.

Mr. Harold Porter, C.M.G., of the British consular service, has been appointed General Manager of the Pekin Syndicate in the place of Mr. John P. Kenrick, who is retiring.

ITALIAN CONSUL'S MURDER.

ASSAILANT SENTENCED IN PARIS.

NO INTENTION TO KILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Nov. 29th.

The anti-Fascist Dimodigni, who shot dead the Italian Vice-Consul Nardini in September last year, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined two hundred francs. The jury found that the accused fired but did not intend to kill.

The assailant of Count Nardini called at the Italian Consulate in Paris on September 19th, 1927, in connection with a passport. The Vice-Consul was unable to issue this because the applicant lacked the necessary documents. Dimodigni then drew a revolver and fired three shots at his victim.

The assassin was departing when he was seized by a policeman on permanent duty in the Consulate, but he bit the policeman and fired twice in the air, and was escaping when Consulate employees appeared and overpowered him. He was then taken to the police station.

STEAMER AGROUND IN TYPHOON.

COMMUNICATION WITH LUZON BROKEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANILA, Nov. 29th.

The typhoon which created havoc through the southern Philippine Islands during last week-end, after veering out into the China Sea and remaining practically stationary for four days, suddenly moved towards the east, hitting Northern Luzon at about sunset yesterday. From the time the typhoon struck, all communications have ceased, and it is impossible at the moment to discover any details of its effect.

The whole of the region north of Baguio is included in the region of the typhoon, but there is no danger to Manila. A British steamer of 3,000 tons, the s.s. *Ramsey*, of London, is sending out wireless signals asking for aid from Cagnan de Misamis where the vessel has gone aground after a vain battle against the elements.

CONFERENCE ON CIVIL AVIATION.

TRIBUTE TO LORD THOMSON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

The Air Ministry announces that Lord Thomson sailed in the *Mauretania* to-day for the United States, where he will represent the Air Ministry at an International Conference on Civil Aviation which is to be held in Washington from December 12th to 14th.

Lord Thomson was Secretary for Air in the Labour Government of 1924 and his appointment is therefore a remarkable tribute to him as an authority on aeronautics.

INDIA AIR ROUTE.

AGREEMENT WITH PERSIA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary for Air, in reply to a question in the House of Commons announced that an agreement had been reached between the Persian Government and Imperial Airways, Limited, regarding the establishment of bases in Persia for an air service between Great Britain and India, and the relevant documents would probably be signed this week.

AMERICAN COAL MINE DISASTER.

LEADING OFFICIALS KILLED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 29th.

A message from Williamson, West Virginia, states that the President, General Manager and Mine Superintendent of the Clogora Coal Mining Company have been found dead in the depths of a mine at Himler, Kentucky.

Apparently they were the victims of a gas explosion.

U.S. FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29th.

Mr. William Green has been unanimously re-elected President of the American Federation of Labour.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

A NATIONAL CHARGE.

AMENDMENTS TO RATES BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 29th.

In the House of Commons to-day, after a three-day debate, the Labour motion for the rejection of the Local Government, De-Rating Bill was defeated by 344 votes to 185. The Bill was given a second reading.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

Contrary to certain forecasts, no Government supporters voted against the bill, and seven Liberals voted for the second reading. Owing to a cold Mr. Lloyd George was unable to attend yesterday to take part in the debate, but he intends to lead the liberal attack in committee when the clauses of the bill are examined, and both Liberal and Labour parties have tabled a series of amendments.

The Labour amendments deal with many matters of detail, including a proposal to exclude the treatment of unemployed in the transfer of the poor law functions, with a view to making such treatment a national responsibility. The Liberal amendments are designed to modify the bill in the directions advocated in their own proposals. The purpose of certain of the amendments is to remove the able-bodied poor from the purview of the poor law with a view to making unemployment in all its aspects a national charge and so immediately to relieve necessities areas.

TROTSKY DYING OF MALARIA.

RADEK'S PLEA FOR HIS RECALL.

POLITICAL EXILES' PLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 29th.

A letter which has not been published in Russia has been published in a Communist newspaper here, written by M. Radok to the Executive of the Russian Communist Party from Tomsk, pleading for the recall of M. Trotsky, whom malarial is destroying.

M. Radok declares that other political exiles in Siberia are seriously ill.

Food Supply Dispute.

Riga, Nov. 29th. A number of officials of the Communist Party, who are identified with what Stalin calls "the dangerous members of the Right Wing," who urged that the Communist Party should alter its rural and industrial policy in order to improve food supplies, have resigned. They include M. Uglanoff, a Deputy Member of the Political Bureau and one of the most prominent leaders in Moscow. The Committee of the Party have appointed M. Molotoff and M. Bauman and others to fill the vacancies.

METAL-WORKERS IN FREE FIGHT.

BOTTLES AND FURNITURE.

GERMAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLOGNE, Nov. 29th.

The fear that the men thrown out of employment by the deadlock in the Ruhr iron and steel industry might be driven to desperation as the result of the acute distress in the area was confirmed by a serious disturbance to-day at a meeting in the public hall at Bochum.

The hall was filled with the rival factions, the National Socialist Workers Party and the Communists, and interruptions led to a hot dispute and from that to a free fight. Within a few moments the hall was in uproar, and an urgent call was sent for the Police.

Bottles, glasses, furniture and stones were used as weapons, and the interior of the hall was completely wrecked.

A large squad of police with rubber truncheons rapidly dispersed the combatants.

Thirty of the crowd were so seriously injured that they had to be sent to hospital.

HOOVER'S PROGRESS.

WELCOME IN COSTA RICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29th.

A message from San Jose, Costa Rica, states that Mr. Hoover has arrived there.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CROWN.

TEMPORARY MEASURES DISCUSSED.

LONG CONVALESCENCE EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 29th.

Whilst hopes for the King's recovery are becoming stronger, recognition is growing that the complete restoration of health must be a lengthy process, and it is reported that the question of what arrangements will be made to carry on the functions of the Crown in the event of His Majesty's illness being protracted are now being discussed.

It is recalled that His Majesty, when he made a health cruise in the Mediterranean in 1923, nominated four Counsellors of State to act on his behalf till his return. The four nominated were Prince Henry (in the absence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Premier. Similar arrangements were made during the absence of Their Majesties on the Indian tour during 1911 and 1912.

Ireland's Good Wishes.

Messages of sympathy have poured into Buckingham Palace from all parts of the world and from all classes in the community. Irish sympathy with the King was conveyed yesterday in the following message received from Mr. Coe-grave, President of the Irish Free State Executive Council: "My colleagues and I are very sorry to learn of your Majesty's illness, and earnestly pray that God may speedily restore you to complete health."

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which met in London, passed a resolution expressing the sincere wishes of the Council for the King's speedy and complete recovery.

A Fair Day.

LONDON, Nov. 29th.

The bulletin issued by the King's medical advisers to-night states: "The King passed a fair day and obtained some sleep. Otherwise conditions are unchanged."

The fullest and most authoritative statement yet made on the nature and development of the King's illness is contained in a letter sent by Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's physician, to Sir William Joynton Hicks, the Home Secretary.

MORNING BULLETIN.

LONDON, Nov. 29th.

It is understood that there was no change in His Majesty's condition at 6 o'clock this morning.

The morning bulletin, issued at 10.15, states that the King passed a quiet but rather sleepless night. The infective process is being held in check.

Letter To The Cabinet.

The letter is headed "Buckingham Palace, Nov. 29th, 9 a.m." and reads:

"I gather from you that the Cabinet wish for a more detailed opinion about His Majesty's illness than is contained in the daily bulletins."

"Will you therefore inform them as follows: The King is suffering from inflammation—congestion—of the right lung with extensive plastic pleurisy on the right side, which, as you know, is a painful condition."

"Such an infection must from its nature be serious."

"In all illnesses of this character there must be anxiety which will continue for the present, but I am happy to say the King passed a quiet night, the condition of the lung shows some improvement and his strength is maintained."

"So far then the illness is being controlled and its force lessened, its symptoms are being alleviated and I hope its duration will be curtailed."

(Signed) Dawson of Penn. STANLEY HEWITT.

Prince's Hasty Return.

Meanwhile the Prince of Wales, bound for England in alteration of his touring plans, has arrived at Dar-es-Salaam. He left Dodoma at half past three o'clock in the morning, and travelled on the single track railway to the Tanganyika port, a distance of over three hundred miles.

It is stated that the Prince will go aboard the *Ajanta*, the Governor's yacht, until the arrival of the cruiser, H.M.S. *Enterprise* which is on its way to Dar-es-Salaam from Aden and is expected on Saturday or Sunday.

H.M.S. *Enterprise* will then sail immediately with the Prince for England. The Duke of Gloucester is expected to arrive at Dar-es-Salaam from the interior on Saturday to travel with the Prince of Wales in H.M.S. *Enterprise*.

CHAMBERLAIN BACK AGAIN.

GREAT RECEPTION IN THE HOUSE.

STATEMENT ON EASTERN POLICY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain made his first appearance in the House after his four months absence abroad on sick leave, and he was warmly welcomed. He appeared to have fully recovered from his illness and when he entered the precincts of the House was heartily cheered.

The leaders of all three parties expressed pleasure at his return to the accompaniment of demonstrations of approval from all sides of the House. The Foreign Secretary then answered a "batch" of questions, particularly with regard to the relations between Great Britain and Japan in regard to China.

Close Collaboration.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that our close collaboration was based on the obligation of full and frank communication specified in Article Seven of the Washington China Treaty of 1922, and on the fact that Japan and Great Britain had much larger interests in China than the other "Washington Powers."

In these circumstances, the two Governments had, therefore, agreed informally that the close contact which they desired to maintain could be best promoted and developed by constant communication and consultation between their respective Ministers in Peking, who were being each fully informed of the views of the other colleague's Government regarding every new problem as it arose.

They were thus in a position to consider whether a common course of action was desirable, and if not, to understand and to explain their Governments' reasons.

There were, said Sir Austen, no conversations proceeding between the two Governments regarding China other than this informal exchange of information and views which he hoped would continue.

Washington Obligations.

The arrangement was not a new departure, but a natural consequence of our Washington obligations. Similar conversations and consultations took place between the British Minister and the Ministers of other Powers at Peking. We had throughout adhered to the general lines of British policy with regard to China as laid down in our Declarations of December, 1922, and January, 1923.

Colonel Wedgwood (Lab.) asked if there was the same co-operation and collaboration with the United States as with Japan.

Sir Austen, in reply, said that from the very first day he took office it had been his earnest desire to work harmoniously both with the United States and Japan in respect to common interests. The British Minister at Peking had freely communicated with the United States representative and there had been the same co-operation with the United States as with Japan.

Common Policy With U.S.A.

Sir Austen assured Colonel Wedgwood that he was quite certain that his answer would not be news to Washington. Washington must be aware that one of the very first steps which he took on assuming office was to express the hope that this country and the United States might pursue a common policy and at any rate consult freely in regard to all matters relating to China.

Negotiations with the National Government of China for a treaty of tariff matters were even now in progress, the Foreign Secretary told the House.

In these circumstances, he preferred at this stage to make no detailed statement regarding the present position. No negotiations were taking place on the question of extraterritoriality.

THE WALLING WALL.

INFRINGEMENT OF STATUS QUO.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

Mr. Amery, the Secretary for Dominion Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that he was not satisfied that the new stone construction on top of the Walling Wall at Jerusalem was a violation of the status quo. According to latest reports it would appear that the small wall constructed above a portion of the Walling Wall was an integral part of the structure begun many months ago. It was never suggested when the work started that it would involve any infringement of the status quo.

SURE REMEDY FOR DISTEMPER.

EXTENSIVE EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.

THE "FIELD" FUND.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

A vaccine has been discovered which, it is claimed, will prevent distemper in dogs. It is the result of five years' research work by Dr. Laidlaw and Mr. Dunoin at the laboratories of the Medical Research Council. A fund for this research work was raised by the weekly journal *The Field*.

Experiments were carried out on thirteen hundred dogs and hounds, including some famous hunting packs, and show, it is stated, that the animals can be completely immunised.

THE CAUSATION OF CANCER.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE RADIUM ANNEXE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

Two important conclusions in regard to the causation of cancer are contained in the annual report of the Imperial Cancer Research fund. They are:—firstly, there is no reliable evidence—experimental, statistical or clinical—which would indicate causal correlation between cancer and the absence or presence or excess of any particular dietetic constituent.

Secondly, the work carried out in the Laboratories of the fund disproves the evidence adduced by a German scientist to demonstrate the infectiveness of cancer.

Radium Treatment.

Westminster Hospital, where pioneer work in radium treatment has been conducted and where £20,000 worth of radium has been purchased by voluntary subscription, is opening a special radium annexe. It has often been contended that the middle classes experience difficulty in obtaining the treatment which the poor received gratis and for which the wealthy could afford to pay.

They will be treated at this new institution, where there will be modern physicists and laboratories so that emanations can be obtained for the treatment of deep-seated cancer. Very little so far has been done in this direction and it is intended to develop the work which has been so successful at the Westminster Hospital.

TREASURY CONVERSION OFFER.

£200,000,000 INVOLVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 29th.

Nearly £200,000,000 of maturing obligations is involved in a Treasury conversion offer affecting the 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. War Bonds and the 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds, all maturing in February 1929. The offer provides for an unlimited cash issue of 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds at 98 to be repaid between 1932 and 1934.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING.

A CHANGE OF LOCATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Nov. 29th.

Out of consideration for Dr. Stresemann, who for health reasons is unable to go to Geneva, the secretariat of the League is arranging the next session of the Council at Lugano. Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann have already agreed to this and replies from the other members of the Council are awaited.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS U.S. ADMIRAL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 29th.

The death is announced of Admiral Frank Fletcher, former Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

He commanded the U.S.S. naval force on the west coast of Mexico in 1914 and seized and occupied the city of Vera Cruz. He invented the Fletcher breech mechanism and gun mounts, and was a member of the Council of National Defense during the Great War.

MR. A. J. BREWER'S CASE.

PORTUGAL'S REPLY TO PROTEST.

NO OPPORTUNITY TO ACT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 29th.

Questions regarding the severity of the sentence passed upon Mr. Brewer, second officer of the British steamer *Clan Lamont*, at Louanda, Portuguese West Africa, were asked in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Replying to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, said the Portuguese Government had considered the representations made by the British Ambassador at Lisbon and had informed him that, desirous of meeting the views of the British Government, the Portuguese Government had examined the possibility of releasing or pardoning Mr. Brewer.

The Portuguese Government regretted, however, that it had been unable to take such action, as in cases of this kind the Portuguese legal procedure required that judicial documents should be submitted to the Minister of Justice. In the present case, these documents could not reach Lisbon before Mr. Brewer's term of imprisonment was ended.

Unwarranted Severity.

Sir Austen added that the British Ambassador had been instructed to inform the Portuguese Government that the British Government shared the regret of the Portuguese Government at their inability to act on the lines contemplated, and that while they were fully satisfied of the unwarranted severity of the sentence inflicted on Mr. Brewer, they proposed to await the report expected from the British Consul-General at Louanda and to consider then what further action they should take.

£1 Worth of Goods.

[Second Officer A. J. Brewer, of the steamship *Clan Lamont*, after being imprisoned since December 18th, 1927, in Portuguese West Africa, was tried last month and sentenced on a charge of stealing goods worth £1, which he denied.

Mr. Brewer, a Plymouth man, is reported to have suffered a serious breakdown in health while in prison.

Mr. Horé-Belisha, M.P. for Devonport, who has taken a keen interest in the matter, received the following letter from the Foreign Office under the date October 26th:

"With reference to your letter to Mr. Locker-Lampson of the 23rd instant, regarding the trial of Mr. Brewer at Louanda, I am directed by Lord Cushead to inform you that a telegram has been received from his Majesty's Consul General at Louanda, who attended Mr. Brewer's trial, reporting that Mr. Brewer was found guilty and sentenced to 360 days' imprisonment and £10 fine or another 90 days' imprisonment, plus costs. His Majesty's Consul General states that he regards the verdict as very unsatisfactory, and a telegram is being addressed to him by this Department requesting fuller information on certain points, and on receipt of his reply Lord Cushead will consider the question of addressing immediate representations to the Portuguese Government regarding the verdict. You will be informed of any further development in the matter."

Indignation in South Africa.

In connection with the indignation which has been expressed in some of the South African newspapers at the sentence passed on Mr. Brewer, *Reuter's* informed that there is no foundation whatsoever for the suggestion that the British Foreign Office has been inactive in the matter. It is declared, on the contrary, that there has been no delay at all. As soon as it was known in London that any difficulties had arisen in connection with the case, the British Consul General at Louanda was asked to use his influence, and he did this so successfully that the trial was speeded up.

EUROPE FEARS RUSSIA.

STATESMAN WANT DISARMAMENT PARLEY RESUMED.

CRICKET NOTES.

A. RETROSPECT.

(By R. ABBIT.)

It is comparatively easy to make your bow and retire from the stage upon which, avoiding with care various eggs and brickbats, you have played your little part for some years. But to come back is much more difficult in many ways, the one trusts one comes back to a few old friends, and may be to a few old enemies. It is even more difficult to return when one's part has been so ably undertaken as mine has been by Mr. L. Everett. I owe him many thanks for his valedictory paragraph last week and especially because he has touched on the reason why he and I write. Only a few now in the Colony remember, I fancy, the slough of despond into which cricket-reporting sunk during the War. Now when such paper has its erudite scribe, usually if not always a personal performer in the game, it is not easy to envisage the irritation caused by the utterly incompetent, and sometimes, I fear, malicious way in which games were reported. I trust that has changed. Indeed I am well assured it has. But anyway that is how some of us started to write, however unfortunate the result may be!

How Do You Do?

The worst of this place is that one never seems to be away from it. The counterfoils in my cheque-book and those pathetic little chits from the Bank about my overdraft assure me that I have been away for eight months. But now I am back, it seems but the other day when I was writing these notes and assuming an impatient Editor (bless him!) that my stuff would be in time all right. Well, "back to the Army, again, Sergeant" and that sort of thing.

The League.

I confess I don't know an awful lot about things yet but I am particularly struck with the series of draws in the First Division. Twelve matches have been played and of these 5 have been drawn, two won and two lost according to a list I have seen. (This seems wrong some how but I cannot detect the fallacy at the moment of writing.) I am inclined to think that this is due to lack of bowling, and perhaps lack of taking a chance on declaring early. It is, of course, asking for trouble to criticise a match one did not see, but I should have thought, K.C.C. might have taken a bit of a chance and declared 30 runs or so earlier. But I am told their bowling is not what it was last year.

As regards the Royal Navy match I was rather surprised to find that from two sources it was reported that the Navy batting was very slow. I gather, however, that though not very rapid the Navy batted from 2.05 or so to 3.50 or so only. In any case I see that the C.R.C. sent down 29 overs, while the Navy scored 149 runs. The Navy sent down 34 overs while the C.R.C. scored 119 runs. I don't see anything to complain of in these figures. As a matter of fact our Naval friends usually score so fast that when they don't it looks slower than when other—some other—clubs are batting.

The Second Division.

The Second League really seem to have got on with things and that amazing team the I.R.O. and well at the head. Last year I don't think they would have done at all well in the Second League and I shall be most interested to see their new blood. I must defer further comment until I have got a little more into touch with things.

Friendlies.

The game on the Club ground, though only a pick-up match, was very interesting. Major Gay played a most excellent knock and he is undoubtedly a bat of good international form. I am afraid, however, that he will not be with us for any long space, but while he is here I am prepared to guarantee that he will make any number of runs.

It is most interesting to find Lieut. Col. Christian returned to us again. A good many of us will recall how splendidly he and White bowled in the 1912 Interport down here when we beat Walker's excellent side by an innings. I see he is still getting wickets regularly.

I trust my readers will forgive short measure this time but it takes time to get into things and a small attack of illness has distinctly cramped my style during the past week.

If the Club turn out anything like a full side they should beat the Civil Service down at Happy Valley tomorrow but with an extra Race meeting on it probably won't be a very pleasant game, I fear.

R. ABBIT.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. C.S.C.C. 1st XI.

This game takes place on Saturday, December 1st, on the C.S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m.

H.K.C.C.—R. H. B. Hancock (captain), A. C. I. Bowker, E. R. Dudditt, Major Gaze, A. W. Hayward, O. Moor, H. Owen Hughes, Rev. E. J. Quick, A. Reid, Capt. N. Thorp, and C. D. Wales.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LEAGUES.

ALL TEAMS ENGAGED.

A full programme of matches will be played to-morrow in the Home Football Leagues. Fixtures and records of the four teams who are at the top of each division to date are appended.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Aston Villa	v.	Everton
Barnley	v.	Portsmouth
Bury	v.	Huddersfield
Cardiff	v.	Birmingham
Leeds U.	v.	Sunderland
Leicester	v.	Arsenal
Liverpool	v.	Derby
Manchester U.	v.	Blackburn
Newcastle	v.	Bolton
Sheffield U.	v.	Manchester C.
West Ham	v.	Wednesday

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Wednesday	16	10	3	3	22	23
Derby	16	10	2	4	39	21
Blackburn	17	8	4	5	31	24
Leeds	15	9	2	4	37	20

Division II.

Hull	v.	Chelsea
Middlesbrough	v.	West Brom.
Millwall	v.	Swansea
Notts C.	v.	Bradford
Oldham	v.	Clapton
Port Vale	v.	Blackpool
Erstou	v.	Notts Forest
Reading	v.	Bristol C.
Southampton	v.	Stoke
Tottenham	v.	Barnsley
Wolves	v.	Grimshy

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Notts C.	16	10	3	3	32	14
Hull	15	9	5	3	32	23
Chelsea	15	8	5	3	32	18
St. Hampton	15	6	7	3	31	20

Division III. (Southern).

Bristol R.	v.	Norwich
Crystal Pal.	v.	Merthyr
Fulham	v.	Northampton
Gillingham	v.	Luton
Newport	v.	Southend
Plymouth	v.	Coventry
Queen's P.R.	v.	Charlton
Swindon	v.	Bournemouth
Torquay	v.	Brentford
Walsall	v.	Exeter
Watford	v.	Brighton

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Luton	15	10	3	3	32	24
Plymouth	16	9	4	3	39	18
Queen's P.R.	15	8	1	3	34	17
Coventry	15	8	5	2	39	12

Division III. (Northern).

Aberington	v.	Rochedale
Bradford C.	v.	Southport
Carlisle	v.	Wrexham
Crawley	v.	Doncaster
Hartlepool	v.	Nelson
Huddersfield	v.	New Brighton
Leeds	v.	Darlington
Rotherham	v.	Chesterfield
Stockport	v.	South Shields
Tranmere	v.	Ashington
Wigan	v.	Barrow

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Wrexham	15	9	5	2	37	30
Bradford C.	15	9	4	4	52	20
Stockport	15	8	4	3	47	24
Lincoln	16	8	4	4	36	30

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Aberdeen	v.	Hamilton
Airdrie	v.	Hibernians
Ayr	v.	Rangers
Celtic	v.	St. Johnstone
Falkirk	v.	Kilmarnock
Hearts	v.	Third Lanark
Motherwell	v.	Cowdenbeath
Partick	v.	St. Mirren
Queen's Park	v.	Dundee
Raith	v.	Clyde

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Rangers	14	13	1	0	51	14
Hearts	16	9	4	3	48	23
Motherwell	16	9	4	3	38	27
Aberdeen	17	9	3	5	35	21

Division II.

Aberdeen	v.	Hamilton
Airdrie	v.	Hibernians
Ayr	v.	Rangers
Celtic	v.	St. Johnstone
Falkirk	v.	Kilmarnock
Hearts	v.	Third Lanark
Motherwell	v.	Cowdenbeath
Partick	v.	St. Mirren
Queen's Park	v.	Dundee
Raith	v.	Clyde

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Rangers	14	13	1	0	51	14
Hearts	16	9	4	3	48	23
Motherwell	16	9	4	3	38	27
Aberdeen	17	9	3	5	35	21

Division III.

Aberdeen	v.	Hamilton
Airdrie	v.	Hibernians
Ayr	v.	Rangers
Celtic	v.	St. Johnstone
Falkirk	v.	Kilmarnock
Hearts	v.	Third Lanark
Motherwell	v.	Cowdenbeath
Partick	v.	St. Mirren
Queen's Park	v.	Dundee
Raith	v.	Clyde

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Rangers	14	13	1	0	51	14
Hearts	16	9	4	3	48	23
Motherwell	16	9	4	3	38	27
Aberdeen	17	9	3	5	35	21

Division IV.

Aberdeen	v.	Hamilton
Airdrie	v.	Hibernians
Ayr	v.	Rangers
Celtic	v.	St. Johnstone
Falkirk	v.	Kilmarnock
Hearts	v.	Third Lanark
Motherwell	v.	Cowdenbeath
Partick	v.	St. Mirren
Queen's Park	v.	Dundee
Raith	v.	Clyde

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Rangers	14	13	1	0	51	14
Hearts	16	9	4	3	48	23
Motherwell	16	9	4	3	38	27
Aberdeen	17	9	3	5	35	21

Division V.

Aberdeen	v.	Hamilton
Airdrie	v.	Hibernians
Ayr	v.	Rangers
Celtic	v.	St. Johnstone
Falkirk	v.	Kilmarnock
Hearts	v.	Third Lanark
Motherwell	v.	Cowdenbeath
Partick	v.	St. Mirren
Queen's Park	v.	Dundee
Raith	v.	Clyde

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Rangers	14	13	1	0	51	14
Hearts	16	9	4	3	48	23
Motherwell	16	9	4	3	38	27
Aberdeen	17	9	3	5	35	21

Division VI.

Aberdeen	v.	Hamilton
Airdrie	v.	Hibernians
Ayr	v.	Rangers
Celtic	v.	St. Johnstone
Falkirk	v.	Kilmarnock
Hearts	v.	Third Lanark
Motherwell	v.	Cowdenbeath
Partick	v.	St. Mirren
Queen's Park	v.	Dundee
Raith	v.	Clyde

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Rangers	14	13	1	0	51	14
Hearts	16	9	4	3	48	23
Motherwell	16	9	4	3	38	27
Aberdeen	17	9	3	5	35	21

FANLING HUNT.

PROGRAMME FOR DECEMBER, 1928.

The following is the Fanling Hunt Programme for December—
Sunday, 2nd.—Opening meet at Hunters' Arms, 10 a.m.
Wednesday, 5th.—Meet at Sheung Shui Police Station, 2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 9th.—Meet at Lok Ma Chau Cross Roads, 10.30 a.m.
Wednesday, 12th.—Meet at Kennels, 2.30 p.m.
Saturday, 15th.—Meet at Sheung Shui, 2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 16th.—Paper Hunt, Dec. Cup, Jardine's Bungalow, 11 a.m.
Wednesday, 19th.—Meet at Mr. Potts' Bungalow, 2.30 p.m.
Saturday, 22nd.—Steeplechase Race Meeting, Kwantai.
Sunday, 23rd.—Meet at Kennels, 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 25th.—Christmas Day.
Wednesday, 26th.—Boxing Day.
Point-to-Point, Meet at Mr. Potts' Bungalow, 11 a.m.
Sunday, 30th.—Meet at Sheung Shui, 10 a.m.

Should any alterations be made in the above fixtures, notices will be posted in the Hong Kong Club and at Volunteer Headquarters.

Officers of H.M.'s Forces and Visitors, who will only be in the Colony for part of the season may, if they so wish, pay a monthly subscription of \$3.00. Payment of this subscription will entitle them to the privileges accorded an ordinary Subscriber, including admission to the Subscribers' enclosure at Kwantai Race Course and the use of the Hunters' Arms.

CUP REPLAY.

TORQUAY'S EASY WIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 29th.
In the English Cup replay, Torquay defeated Gillingham by five goals to one, thus qualifying to meet Exeter in the next round.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONG KONG.

The annual Thanksgiving Service of First Church of Christ, Scientist was held yesterday.

The Golden text was, "I will praise the name of God with a song, and will magnify him with thanksgiving." Ps. 69: 30.

Among the citations which comprised the Service was the following from the Bible: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the majesty, for all that is in heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name (1 Chron. 29: 11-13).

The Service also included the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "We admit theoretically that God is good, omnipotent, omnipresent, infinite, and then we try to give information to this infinite mind. We plead for unmerited pardon and for a liberal outpouring of benefactions. Are we really grateful? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more. Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech" (p. 3).

ECONOMY IN RUMANIA.

MINISTERIAL MOTOR-CARS TO BE SOLD.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 1st.
Premier Maniu to-day began a drastic economy programme.

He issued orders that 200 automobiles belonging to the various Ministries be sold as soon as possible.

Another order stated that hereafter, each Minister will use one automobile, and one only. Assistants in the Ministries may buy their own automobiles, ride with their friends or walk, it was implied.

ROSE DAY, 1928.

We are the Poor!
It is our fate on earth
To learn how hard
It is in want to live
The Death shall bring
Welcome relief.

There is a God
In Whom we place our trust,
Who taught this creed,
That they love most, who give
To Him, through us
Who are in need.

Give then your help!
To you, kind heart, we plead,
Buy just one rose.
'Tis but a token time
Of greater worth

To us—
To you—
To all—
To God—

BUS SERVICE TO KOWLOON TONG.

COMPANY FINED FOR NOT KEEPING TO SCHEDULE.

The proprietor of the Kowloon Motor-Bus Company was fined \$25 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon for failing to run his vehicles to schedule, as approved by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. H. Loseby appeared on behalf of the defendant and pleaded not guilty. He commented on the regulations and remarked that it was impossible to run the buses to schedule.

Evidence was given by a traffic officer who said that on November 5th at 5.45 p.m. he was at the Star Ferry and saw Messrs. J. V. Panizzi and G. Forder, waiting for a bus to Kowloon Tong. They waited until 6.07 p.m. and still no bus for Kowloon Tong arrived, and the two gentlemen were given a lift in witness's car. The regulations issued by the C.S.P. required a ten minute service to Kowloon Tong.

In reply to his Worship, witness said that he did not make any enquiries as to any accident on that date before applying for the summons; nor did he receive any report from the Company.

Magistrate: Not of a breakdown—No.

The defence contended that a breakdown had occurred, but were unable to prove it, and the Magistrate imposed the above mentioned fine.

We learn, however, that the proprietor of the Kowloon Bus Company will lodge an appeal.

A "SLOPPY" PROSECUTION.

STERN REBUKE AT PENANG ASSIZES.

PENANG, Nov. 21st.
At the Assizes yesterday, Shaik Mohamed Malimar, till recently manager of the Straits Cattle Trading Company, Penang, who had been indicted on three charges of falsification of accounts, was unanimously acquitted.

In the course of the trial Mr. Justice Prichard made frequent comments on the unsatisfactory and sloppy way the prosecution had been conducted in the lower court.

His Lordship refused to hear two witnesses who had not been called at the preliminary enquiry and enquired why they were not called in the lower court.

Mr. McFall said that one worked and lived at Singapore and the other at Ipoh. It had been somewhat inconvenient to call them.

His Lordship: Inconvenience! Ipoh—five hours away by train. This is not a matter of convenience. This is an assize case in which, if the jury finds the accused guilty, he will get years and years of penal servitude. I cannot hear these witnesses.

Mr. McFall submitted that under section 431 his Lordship had the right to call and hear witnesses at any stage of the proceedings.

His Lordship replied that the section did not mean that at all. The court was not there to work out the case for the prosecution and it was not for an assize court to strengthen the case for the prosecution. He had never seen a case so badly conducted before.

Later on his Lordship said he did not blame Mr. McFall, but those who handled the case in the lower court.—Straits Times.

MANILA SHOWS.

MANY THRILLING NOVELTIES.

The Manila Show will arrive here on Monday and will proceed to their hillside in Praya East Reclamation to erect a number of rides and tent shows that are advertised to open on Saturday, December 8th. The Manila Shows carry four rides and they are the most modern that money can buy. The Merry-Go-Round is a beautiful machine well lighted with thirty-six jumping horses and must not be confused with the old stationary type.

The Ferris Wheel is electrically operated and carries twenty-four people, when illuminated it will be seen for several miles. The Caterpillar is a circular ride somewhat on the plan of the Merry-Go-Round. The Giant Sea Planes are without a doubt the most thrilling ride and take your breath away while in motion. This machine is also power driven and a very pretty piece of machinery.

The rides have been operating for nine years without an accident of any kind although to the average spectator some of them look dangerous.

This is the first time that amusements of this kind have been brought to Hong Kong and as they have been successful in other parts of the Orient there is no reason why they should not be supported here. They better class Chinese flock to this form of amusement and there is some talk of holding a big commercial fair at Nanking where amusements such as those carried by the Manila Show will form part of the entertainment.

DEADLY GERMS IN FLAT.

SUSPECTED SPY AGENT.

A laboratory filled with cultures of most deadly bacilli—leprosy and typhus among others—has been discovered by the police at Nogent-sur-Marne. The laboratory is the property of a certain Schirmer, who has already spent ten years on Devil's Island, the French penal settlement, and has been condemned fifteen times for minor offences, such as robbery and fraud. Large stocks of morphine and cocaine were also found in his apartment.

When arrested Schirmer refused to explain why he had gathered together this deadly arsenal of disease germs. From the correspondence which was found among his belongings, however, it appears that Schirmer was in communication with organisations abroad, and that he sent them, at any rate, supplies of morphine and cocaine.

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

Presents:

THE NEW GOLD AND SILVER HATS.
for afternoon or evening
FELT HATS IN ALL COLOURS.

The "Nokabout" Bag.

Tailored Woollen Suits.

PAMELA

IS NOW SHEWING

A SMALL SELECTION

OF

WOOLLEN JUMPER SUITS

from

"MATITA"

of London and Paris.

13, Queen's Road Central.

She shall have Sun-Maids
wherever she goes.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

are delicious for dessert, in
puddings, ice-creams, cakes, etc.,
or eaten straight out of the packet.

Made from specially grown table
grapes ripened to perfection under
ideal conditions in California, they
are stalked and packed by methods
exclusive to Sun-Maid Raisins alone.

Buy a packet to-day
and test for yourself how delicious
these seedless raisins are.

Look always for the
Sun-Maid on the Red Packet.

[A.P. 11]

EVERY

SMART ACCESSORY

FOR

EVENING

WEAR

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

LADIES' SALON

"FELIX" SAYS.

BAGS, SACHETS, OR FLOWERS FOR CHRISTMAS.

"Felix" says, "give her a bag, a flower for her frock, or a scented sachet to put among her clothes for Christmas." and I feel sure that Felix is right. It is so difficult to decide just what to give at this season when all the shops are spreading charming webs to catch our wandering attention, but there are some things which every woman likes. What woman has enough hand bags, she may cling to one favourite one, but there will always be an occasion when she wishes she had just the bag for a particular dress. Your gift may be just that one bag of which she feels the need.

Then flowers, flowers for white shoulders and slender hips, a different flower to express a different mood, and give new life to an old dress. Flowers are, above all things, the accepted present which a man may give to a lady whom he wants to please, and a flower that never fades will keep his memory green longer than the most luxurious of orchids that live only for a night. Felix is a wise little cat and he knows, so you may find below where his sign hangs, boxes on boxes of flowers, some of them already put up in a little box of their own, others in a wonderful mass of colour, roses, violets, carnations and a hundred other blooms lying all together and each one more lovely than the last.

And sachets. Sweet scented rose leaves and lavender, enclosed in ribbon bags of cunning shape, which laid among her clothes will give them a fresh and subtle perfume. They are in a bewildering variety, large and small, but all dainty and attractive.

I could wander among them for pages, picking up the little white boxes, opening them, and shewing you their contents, but space forbids, and after all no written words can charm you as much as the thing themselves. So go in a look, and you will find just the little gift which will best express your message.

ELASTIC GUSSETS.



Ensure a Trim Fit for Autumn Millinery.

ELASTIC GUSSETS.

THE NEW CLOSE HATS.

Inserted motifs or fur trim many of the new felt hats. Elastic gussets are responsible for the very trim fit of the caps.

The very latest beret has a tiny visor brim like that on the model shown at the top of the sketch. This is of beige Angora felt and has an inserted, not applique, motif of deer skin.

The cap below is of black and white chiffon velvet. Inserted pieces of black and white velvet give a convincing imitation of a stiff bow arranged across the back with "loops" extending over the cheeks at either side.

The ensure that absolutely perfect fit at the back of the neck which is essential to the success of this type of cap, the pieces of white velvet which represent the tie-over part of the bow are cut in three separate sections and arranged on a piece of elastic.

To Hide The Elastic.

The elastic expands to allow the cap to be pulled on, and contracts when it is in position, the pieces of felt overlapping neatly to conceal the nature of this ingenious device.

ATTRACTIVE CHINA.

DINNER AND TEA SETS.

I saw some very attractive dinner and tea sets at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's in two different patterns. Both designs are simple and good in colour, one the "Academy" having a border of blue and gold in a conventional design, and the other the "Ivanhoe," which I thought very pretty indeed, having a gold rim and a small flower design at intervals in blue and red. The dinner service which includes coffee cups and saucers costs \$59.50 for a full suite. The tea service to match is \$10.50, tea pot \$3.05, and a fruit or salad set, also to match, only \$4.50.

Another design, of which the dinner set has been sold, is very smart and unusual, having a small black and white check border.

NOVEL TREATMENT OF FUR.



This coat of golden-brown velvet has a half-way border of fox to match. The fox skin tapers to a point at the centre-back of the coat, and the same type of fur decorates the wide cuffs.

FROM "MATITA."

SMART AND WORKMANLIKE SPORTS WEAR.

PAMELA SHEWS THE LATEST JUMPER SUITS.

Pamela is now showing some very attractive woollen jumper suits from Matita, of London and Paris, who specialises in novel and workmanlike sports wear.

It is the combination of these two qualities, which particularly distinguishes her suits. Woollen jumper suits are legion, and it seemed as if every possible idea and combination of ideas had been tried before the "Matita" garments arrived but they have a cachet of their own.

There is, for example, a navy blue suit. The first impression is that it is more than ordinarily smart with its kilted skirt, and jumper, with a band of red round the hem and two blocks of grey and powder blue forming a cubist panel in front, both of jersey cloth. Closer examination reveals that the skirt is made up on the "wrong" side of the material giving a slightly tweed-like effect, and that the jumper is made of a double weave with a red thread at the back.

A second suit has a jumper knitted in a pseudo "Fair Isle" design, in tones of brown, pink, yellow and dull mauve, which is worn over a check effect skirt of brown and yellow. The jumper is girdled with a wide belt with yellow edges, which fastens with a buckle round the natural waistline.

There is a suit of beige, with a design in a deeper tone woven round the hem of both jumper and skirt, and another suit, which deserves mention, which reminds you of a Red Indian jerkin. The jumper is of dull rust coloured jersey with cuffs, patch pocket, and collar facing of grey and rust, patterned in a geometric design.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROUND THE TOWN.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

Rather Late Perhaps.

It is, rather late in the season, perhaps, to introduce you to a picnic or bathing tent, but WHITEAWAY'S only introduced me to it this week, and it will be something to bear in mind for next year, or even if you share the boy scout's principles "be prepared" to get at once before some other early birds secure them all.

The tent is made of blue and white striped canvas and is spacious enough for two camp beds. It is supported rigidly on a central pole and secured by iron tent pegs. The pole folds and the whole affair can be packed in a very small space. Imagine what a joy it would be next season to carry one in your car or launch and stop at any inviting beach for a bath.

The tent complete costs \$90 only.

The Nokabout Bag.

In the DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP I found the "Nokabout Bag" which would make a most delightful Christmas present. It is made by the same firm as the "Daisy de Luxe" bag which has been so popular. The "Nokabout Bag," however, is more in shape like a small "Gladstone" and is made of patterned black leather. With regard to size, it has about the same capacity as a large attaché case but is much more convenient as it can be packed quite flat. It fastens with a zipper along the top, and is beautifully lined with moiré, having well thought out pockets inside.

These bags would be ideal for week-ends or even for rather serious shopping expeditions as they are featherweight in themselves and very smart looking. You can get them also in a small size lined with rubber especially for carrying bathing costume and towel.

Washing Days.

Does your wash amah boil, or par boil, your sheets, etc., in a kerosene tin? She probably does, which accounts for the rather grey look they are apt to have in patches. WHITEAWAY'S are now stocking something which is much better for your linen and easier for the amah. This is a galvanised iron washing boiler, with about four times the capacity of the kerosene tin, which only costs \$6.50 and will give you good service.

Lovely New Material.

I found some lovely new material for evening frocks in THE PIONEER SILK STORE. It is georgette, made dress length width, and embroidered with gold or silver, making a border and a small all-over design. Some of the pieces have a double border, the top one being about 14 inches wide and being intended to face the neck or to make cuffs, etc., if wanted. This material can be had in over twenty shades, and I thought that the black, which had both gold and silver on it, and the white and silver were as lovely as anything I have seen. It is not, of course, cheap but when you take into consideration the fact that you need only 14 yards or, at the most, two yards to make a dress, it does not work out at a prohibitive price.

Gloves.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S have some very nice gloves this season, among them quite a new idea, which should prove most acceptable. This is a brown leather washing (not wash leather) glove with a neat little turn over of reptile skin. They cost only \$4.95 a pair.

They also have a nice selection of kid and chamois leather gloves, besides fabric gloves of all sorts with a suede finish, at \$2.95, and 12 button white kid for evening wear.

At The Pioneer.

Among new things which I noticed in THE PIONEER SILK STORE this week were some nice narrow stripes spun silk, for shirts, or pyjamas chiefly, in very pleasing colours, mostly grey and blue effects. Also a large selection of gold, silver and coloured metal lace, and "gun-metal" silk stockings in three different tones.

Garters For Small Legs.

I found on the ground floor of WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S some excellent knicker-garters for children in various sizes. They are made of stockinette, with a fleecy surface inside, and can be had in white, navy, or beige.

Knickerbockers which is frayed out at the edges. The skirt is made of the same patterned material and has a frayed hem.

The WOMAN'S PAGE



Twice the man
he was —
thanks to

BOVRIL

FELIX

Suggests:

FLOWERS, SACHETS, BAGS
for Her gift this Christmas.

7, Ice House Street.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Keep Giant Decay
at bay with

Gibbs Dentifrice

BRITISH MADE

WHITEAWAY'S

TOY BAZAAR

IN

FULL SWING

Bring the little ones to see
the toys.

Wonderful Selections.



BE ADVISED
SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS
AT
WHITEAWAYS.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

Presents: The New Material

FOR EVENING WEAR

GEORGETTE EMBROIDERED WITH

GOLD AND SILVER

NEW SPUN SILK

GUNMETAL STOCKINGS

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

PERIWINKLE, ROSE, AND ORCHID.

THE FLOWER COLOURS RETURN TO EVENING FROCKS.

SOME NOTES ON LANE, CRAWFORD'S COLLECTION.

Since the introduction of the more "feminine" lines into evening gowns the flower colours have been coming back. When styles were very severe the tones were in few cases those employed on nature's palette.

Looking, yesterday, in that wardrobe in Lane, Crawford's which guards the creations destined for evening wear I saw the colours which make the loveliness of a garden, rose, periwinkle blue, orchid, clear, primrose yellow, and leaf green.

Like some strange exotic flower is a frock of orchid brocade with silvery white velvet. The plain part being highly sewn with gold sequins for gold or silver seems to play a part in all our clothes this season. The colour is deepened by a large faille bow set behind the left hip, and the skirt is cut on modified "peacock" lines.

Periwinkle blue georgette makes a cunningly simple gown with a well cut double skirt longer at either

side. The waist line is rather high and rays of diamond fall from the round neck line like a glimmer of moonlight.

There are three rose red georgette frocks, one quite simple but for the well placed godets in the skirt designed to give grace to a full figure. A second has a deep hem, longer, of course, at the back, of the same coloured silk lace, and is embroidered with gold thread and beads. The third also has gold thread embroidery and the fashionable machine stitching in a tone just deeper than the material.

Black, of course, is always smart for evening wear and there is a lovely dress of fine black lace worn over a slip of silver lamé. The lamé is used again for the large semi-buckle bow at the back of the right hip, while fine silver threads make a delicate embroidery round the waist and neck.

Another dress of a heavier black silk lace has a cross over bodice and full skirt, and is girdled with sash of gold lace.

From Paris to Hong Kong

comes the first consignment of all the latest styles specially ordered for the benefit of clients of

Madame Clerget.

For Evening wear

Gowns
Coats and Wraps,
Vanity Bags
in Velvet,
Jewelled and
Embroidered in a
large variety of
colours and
designs.

Afternoon Gowns

Day Dresses

Three-piece
Woollen Suits
and Woollen
Jumper Suits
in
beautiful patterns
and
gay colours.

Everything is very reasonably
priced, and Ladies are
cordially invited
to call and
inspect.

MADAME CLERGET
Ice House Street.

FOR MY LADY'S PLEASURE.

FROCKS AND ACCESSORIES FROM PARIS.

One of the most acceptable of the new fashions which have been launched this season is the frock and seven-eighths length coat ensemble. There is for example *chez Madame Clerget*, who has some most delightful things, a two piece in navy marocaine.

The coat is cut on simple yet smart lines, and is lined with patterned *crêpe de chine*, with dull yellow polka dots and a narrow red stripe on a navy ground. The dress, also of navy marocaine, has strappings of the lining material cut on the cross to trim it, and the ensemble is very smart and practical.

Another two piece consists of a dress and coat of beige *kashatulla*, the former having a little trimming in the shape of medallions of coloured beads. The same effect is often seen in quite thin materials as a georgette dress with a *crêpe de chine* coat, or one of the new cape coats.

Particularly pretty are some jumper-suits, which I found in the same shop, which have a finely pleated silk skirt, generally in some gay colour, red, blue, green, or yellow. The jumpers are made of white wool jersey and have collars and incrustations of the skirt material. I noticed too, that there are some very smart little coats about 1/2 length to be had for a very modest sum, one of which in beige *kashatulla* has a very pretty "sunray" effect of strappings round the pockets as its trimming.

A box full of fancy belts attracted me, as these little accessories are often the making of a frock or jumper suit. They are mostly in gold or silver effects and many of them fasten with jewel buckles. Beside this box was another full of silk scarves and burnous wraps. The latter are really very large scarfs which are weighed in the centre back with a beaded or silk tassel so that they sit like a shawl on the shoulders. They are bordered with colour and many of them hand painted. I am told that a big collection of Paris hats is expected on Wednesday.

COMFORT FOR COLD NIGHTS.

ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.

No wife who is at all "house proud" will allow her blankets to be left at hand where they can collect dust, and many a man has decided to bear the ill he knows, rather than face others that he knows not of, in a desperate hunt through camphor-wood chests for an extra blanket on a chilly night. But many a cold night has been made comfortable by means of a rug. A coloured rug, got ostensibly for motoring or travelling, is often allowed to live on the rail at the end of your bed or in the bottom of the wardrobe; of course, the first place is much to be preferred.

So go you chilly husbands to Whiteaway, Laidlaw's where you will find the rug that will be a friend in need. You can get him in any colour and at various prices; made of pure wool that is both light and warm. And if you are going motoring or "on leave," well, you will have an excellent rug, already provided by your own foresight, to keep your knees warm.

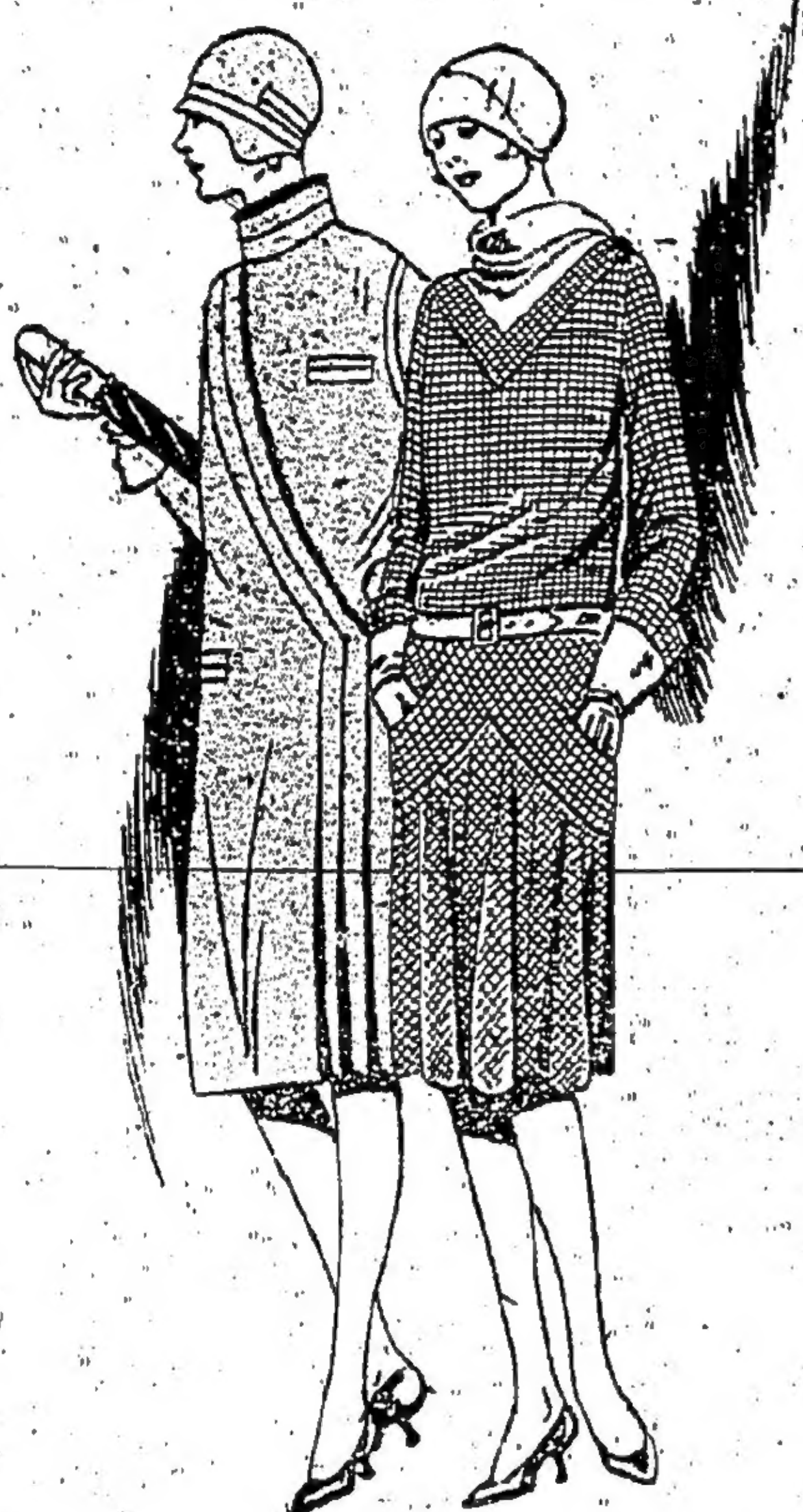
A JAPANESE ART.

FLOWER DECORATION OR IKEBANA.

The art of Ikebana, Japanese flower decoration, is a most interesting one, it seems a pity, when one has the opportunity not to learn some thing of its principles. There is here in Hong Kong a professor of Ikebana, Mr. Wada, who can be reached via the Helena May Institute or the Advertising and Publicity Bureau.

You may not want to put up your flowers according to the strict Japanese convention, but an understanding of the laws which govern Ikebana will show you how to get the best and most artistic effect. We have all experienced exasperation when a flower or spray will not set right, and this is exactly what Mr. Wada will help you to avoid. It all seems so simple when explained according to the science which Japan has perfected through the centuries. So obvious that a spray must be put in a certain position and balanced by another one in order to get an effect of natural growth. You will find that it is the simplest thing in the

VELVETEEN WALKING DRESSES.



Velveteens printed to resemble tweeds are the novelty of the moment in Paris.

The dress shown on the right-hand figure in the sketch is made from such material in broken checks showing shades of brown and green. Calf-skin, dyed to the same green, is used for beret, kerchief, cuffs, and belt.

It is to be noted that the top part of the dress is made on the straight and the skirt on the bias line of the fabric, a treatment that is already familiar in tweed.

The lines which run round the collar give an air of continuity to the front opening of the other dress, which is carried out in wool velvet.

The merest fringe of fur is inserted between the edges of the coat and its facing, a device which gives one the impression of seeing a glimpse of a fur lining.

APRICOT SALAD.

Enough to turn a lettuce green with jealousy! Enough to make a beekeeper a vegetarian. Take out of a tin twenty-four half or twelve whole apricots. Make a mixture of six tablespoonfuls of real-cream cheese, half a teaspoonful of finely chopped walnut kernels, the same amount of stoned and chopped raisins, and a dessertspoonful of finely chopped parsley. Toss up the apricots in this, put them in the salad bowl, and dress with enough of their juice; just enough; that is not enough to drown them. Then several good squeezes of lemon, a few specks of red pepper, and a few drops of Rhine or Moselle white wine.

world to put up flowers in the Western way if you have a knowledge of the Oriental science to help you, and the lessons interesting in themselves, will give you a true appreciation of balance and design which will be valuable in many ways.

COSSACK SUITS.

Trim little suits for autumn wear are being made from face cloth, with plain, straight skirts and short coats, cut on Cossack lines. One model in black face cloth has a short coat fitting tightly to the figure, with a high neck edged with red fox fur, and buttons fastening it all the way down the front.

CHEZ DOLLY VARDON.

EVENING HATS INVADE THE DAYLIGHT HOURS.

TAILOR-MADE WOOLIES.

There has been a big unpacking in the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop since my last visit. The shelves which were nearly empty are refilled again most temptingly with millinery in every colour.

More and more of those charming little "theatre caps" of gold and silver are arriving, for every one loves them. Now they are being modified so that they can be worn at other times than the evening. Women, who are always on the look out for something which gives them special grace, have seized upon the theatre cap especially for use with fur coats.

Nothing is quite so feminine, or so kind to feminine charms, as the combination of the soft luxury of fur with fragile materials, and here before this has only been possible for the short season when one could wear a fur with a chiffon or georgette gown in the daytime. But these charming little caps, which look like turbans designed for the hours of an eastern paradise, can be worn with excellent effect with a fur coat or above a big fur collar, moreover, when you take off your coat to dance, play bridge or have tea, the small hat will still be correct with your thin afternoon frock, thus solving one of the most difficult, cold weather problems.

We have all noticed the woman whose large hat of the picture variety is a constant annoyance to her as she goes to a *déjeuner*, for example, in her fur coat. Yet when she arrives, and moves round the room with her partner, how charmingly it is in keeping with her dress, and how the other woman who is wearing a small felt hat, which was perfectly comfortable with her coat, envies her. Now there is no need of discomfort or envy, the gay little metallic hat has cleared away all difficulties.

Some of these gold or silver caps have touches of colour, chenille embroidery, a swathe of velvet or lamé; some of them have small brims, and they are made in almost as many styles as the felts.

Of the many new felt hats which have arrived I have not room to write this week, but you probably know what to expect of the Dolly Vardon hats, if you do not the sooner you make their acquaintance the better for your own happiness.

I want, however, just to say a little about the really extraordinary smart woollen suits and dresses which can also be found there. These are all tailor made and cut as carefully as any suit of fine cloth. They are specially strengthened with bands of un-stretchable silk inside, under all the places where they are likely to give and stretch in wear. One friend who got one some time ago, tells me that she has played several strenuous rounds of golf in her suit without spoiling its set in the least. The colourings and shapes are very good and, of course, reflect the latest fashion, while the material is of a good finish and a nice weight for our winter.

FASHION CLAIMS EMBROIDERY FOR THE HOUSE.

TAPESTRY CHAIR COVERINGS.

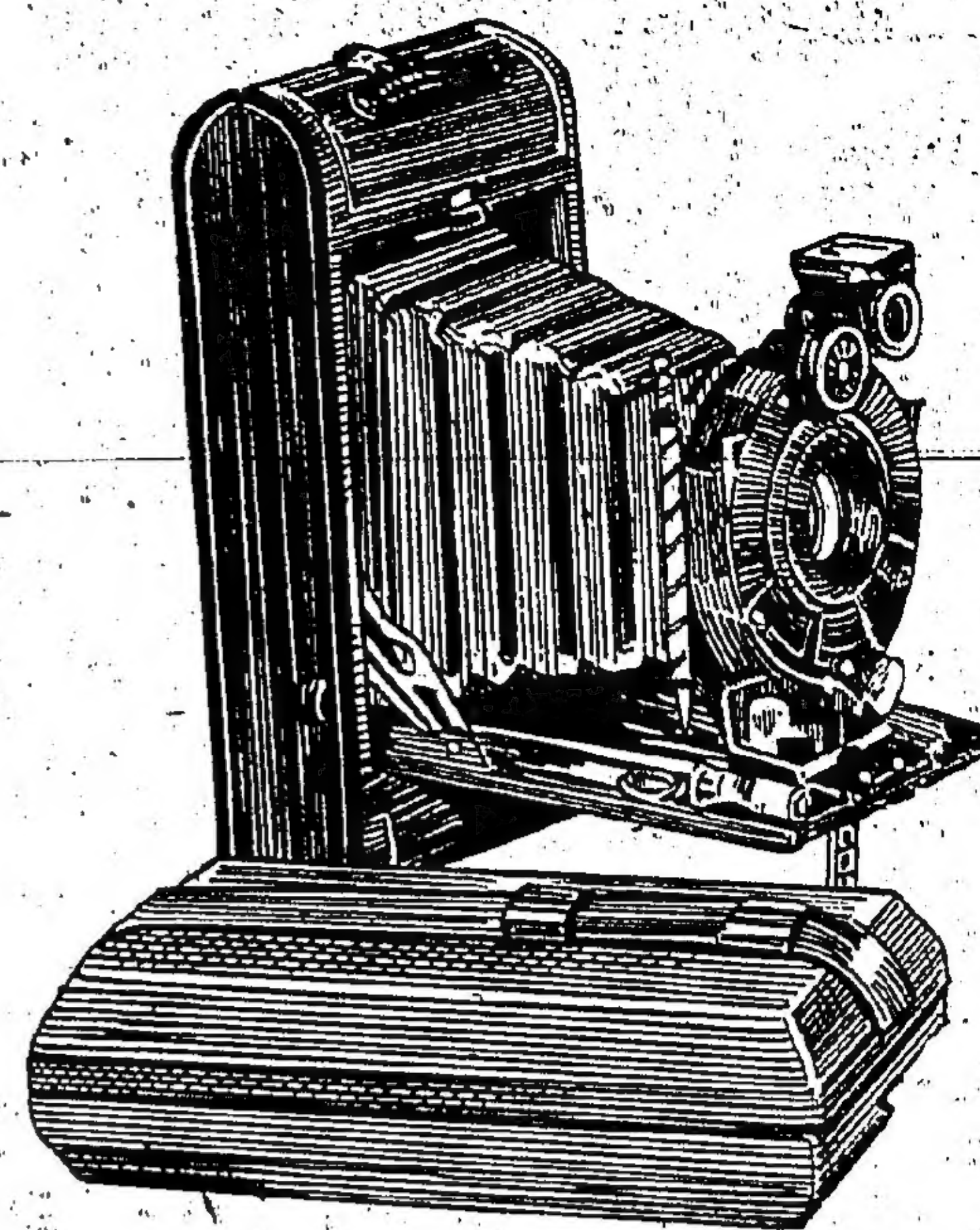
Old needlework pieces are a favourite covering for drawing-room chairs, but the prohibitive price of the genuine pieces has led to the production of a material with a tapestry weave and printed with copies of old needlework designs. This material is used with much success for arm and occasional chairs, the back and seat being covered with the pattern, a plain material, similar in colour and weave, covering the arms.

This new fashion gives these delightful pieces of oriental embroidery which you can get so easily quite a new value. They can be combined with a toning silk to make either chair or cushion covers and will prove very inexpensive. There are always some lovely pieces to be picked up in the Oriental Department of Lane Crawford's for very small sums.

Brocade Bedsteads.

Handsome pieces of old brocade, with heavy gold fringes and tassels, are put to a novel use by a Paris furnishing firm, being used to cover the heads and low ends of small single beds. The heads of the beds are padded, then covered with the material and finished with fringes and tassels. The ends are treated in the same way. When the walls of the room are in some pale colour the effect of a brilliantly-coloured bed, relieved with a bedspread of fine lace, is very attractive. The curtains should be of brocade to match.

Larger pieces of Oriental Brocade or embroidery are needed of course for this, but they are by no means hard to get. Both the Pioneer, SHL, Stone and Lane, Crawford's have some, and very handsome pieces can sometimes be found at Komoro.



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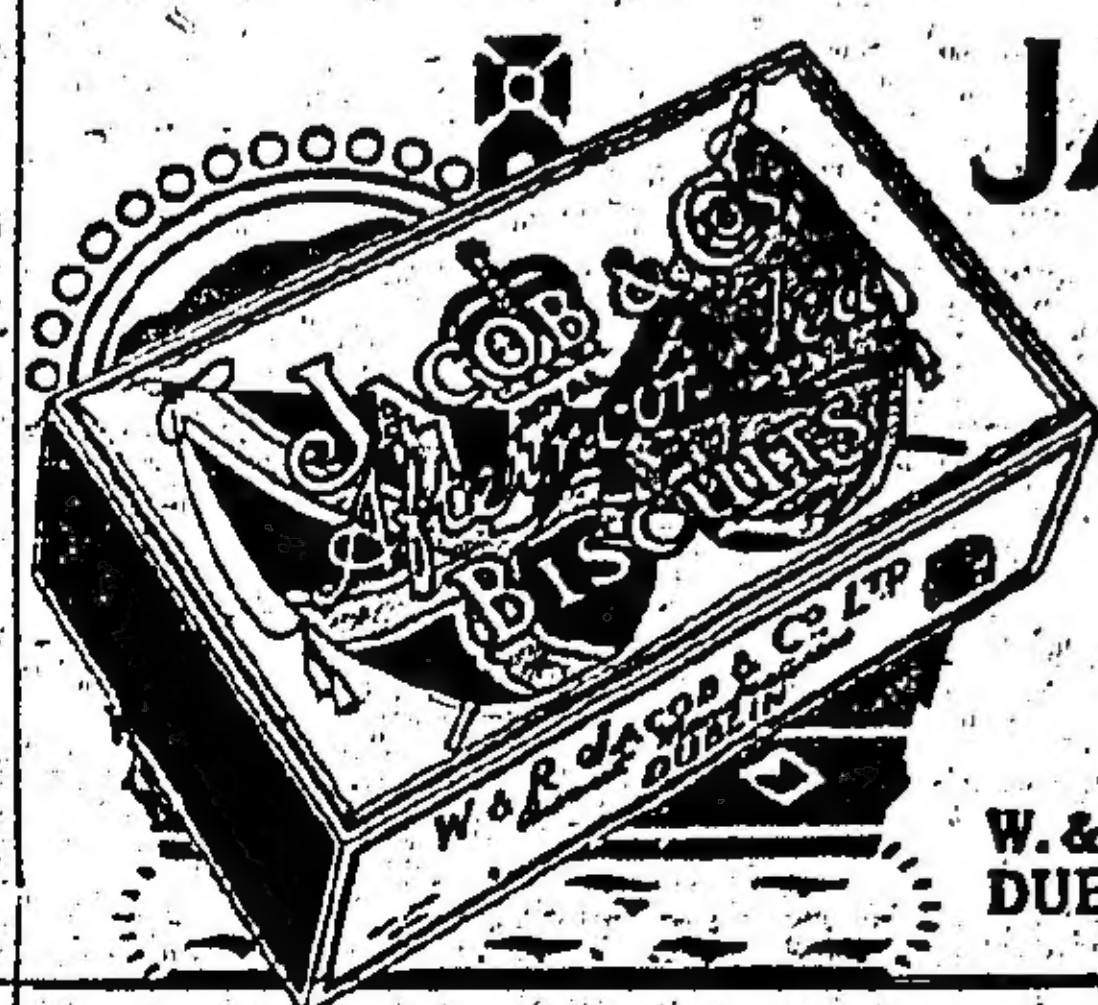
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[A.P. 16]

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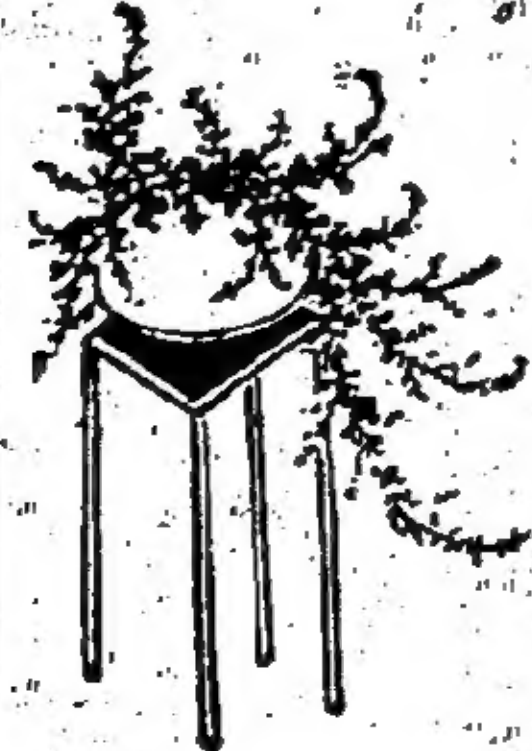
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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN HAS RETURNED TO CANTON, AND TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS CONTAINS SEVERAL STATEMENTS WHICH HE HAS MADE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA AND HIS PROPOSED POLICY IN KWANG-TUNG. GENERAL CHEN MING SHU HAS ACCEPTED THE IMPORTANT POST OF CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL COUNCIL, THUS LEAVING THE MARSHAL FREE TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO THE PROBLEM OF DEMOBILIZATION AND MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

A full report appears of the trial of Carvalho Yeo, the clerk who is accused of defrauding the Treasury of over \$250,000 by means of three cheques which are alleged to have been forged. A strenuous defence is being made and there have been many dramatic and unexpected developments.

Our Chinese correspondent gives an interesting account of the extortion practised by the likin officers at West River ports and the difficulties under which trade has to be conducted. A piracy is also reported from the East River.

The WEEKLY PRESS gives its usual review of the sporting activities of the Colony, which include a particularly interesting steeple chase meeting arranged by the Fanling Hunt at Kwant.

Cable news and special articles summarise the news from Central and North China. The WEEKLY PRESS gives a bird's eye view of the Far Eastern situation that is invaluable to people at Home who wish to keep in touch with developments in China.

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A SEA-SICK PIRATE.

STORY OF THE "ANKING" ATTACK.

EVIDENCE OF EUROPEAN OFFICER.

MAGISTRACY CASE.

The murderous piracy of the B. & S. str. Anking in September was recalled at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Major G. Willson when Yuen Ping Kwan, an alleged member of the gang, was in the dock on a charge of piracy with violence. Among the witnesses called was Mr. A. I. Campbell, who was on the vessel at the time of the attack as Third Officer and is now Second Officer on the s.s. Kwaiyang. He was one of those wounded along with Captain C. E. Plunkett-Cole, while Mr. D. C. Jones (Chief Officer), Mr. H. Thomson (Chief Engineer) and a Chinese quartermaster were killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

These facts were dealt with by Mr. H. Somers Fitzroy, Assistant Crown Attorney, in outlining his case for the prosecution. After explaining the legal aspect of the offence, Mr. Fitzroy said that it would be necessary to prove that a piracy did take place and that there were certain acts endangering life. This would be clearly established and evidence would also be brought to show that the defendant was one of those who took part in the piracy.

The s.s. Anking, said Mr. Fitzroy, was a British vessel and left Singapore on the afternoon of September 23rd with a certain amount of cargo and 1,400 passengers, bound for Amoy and other China ports before calling at Hong Kong. There had been some form of a search of the passengers and luggage before leaving Singapore. All went well until the afternoon of September 28th when the bridge was rushed. Captain Plunkett-Cole was wounded and fell down the ladder and was later placed in the cabin. The bodies of the two European officers and the quartermaster who were killed were thrown overboard.

Pirates Control The Vessel. The pirate gang, which numbered about 40, then had complete control of the vessel and warned all on board against the consequences of disobeying their orders. One of the first things done was to put the wireless out of action.

Arriving at Chiling Point the next day, the pirates cruised round for a suitable landing place and anchored at what they thought was a safe point. They took three of the ship's boats to carry the loot and to cover their retreat some of the Europeans were carried off but later were sent back. Seven Chinese passengers were removed and no word has been heard of them. The events occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning. At daylight the boats returned to the ship, the wireless was mended, a message was immediately sent, and the Anking steered for Hong Kong.

Man Who Was Sea-sick. Continuing, Mr. Fitzroy said that evidence would be brought to show that defendant was one of those who took part in the looting on the vessel. He had been identified by four people on board. One was Liu Liang, the wireless operator. Another was Hon Fu Man, assistant comrade, who would say that he saw the defendant lying down on a settee suffering from sea-sickness. This witness remembered this incident well as he gave the man some congee. At a later period witness saw the defendant searching passengers. Ng Tai Sam and Chan Chan Yin, cabin boys, would also say that they saw the defendant on a settee and afterwards joining in the looting of passengers.

Mr. Campbell's Experiences. Mr. Archibald Irving Campbell stated in evidence that at 6.30 p.m. on September 28th he was lying down after dinner on the starboard side of the bridge deck when he heard a commotion and immediately afterwards a number of Chinese appeared from the after wheel deck brandishing knives. Witness received a blow on the forehead. On going down the ladder to the lower bridge he saw a number of Chinese running backwards and forwards brandishing knives. At this stage witness received another blow on the head and he was also being stabbed in the back.

Dazed And Unconscious. Witness sank on the deck in a dazed condition and was losing consciousness when he saw the Chief Officer, Mr. D. C. Jones, being carried down the ladder.

(Continued on next Column).

KIDNAPPED SCHOOLBOYS.

VOLUNTEERS IN LEAGUE WITH BANDITS.

A STRANGE STORY.

On resuming the extradition proceedings against an alleged kidnapper at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, further light was thrown on the incident in which a wealthy money-changer in Canton paid \$9,000 as ransom for his two sons and received one boy alive and a bag of bones said to be the remains of the other.

The fugitive was alleged to have worked as a cook in the money-changer's household and to have enticed the boys away from a school. They were then chloroformed and removed to a distant village and kept there while bargaining went on as to the ransom.

A joke of the money-changer stated in evidence yesterday that he knew the fugitive very well as they had worked together and the man was a cook in his master's shop. In September last year witness was given a holiday and had occasion to pass through Ma Chai village when he saw the fugitive sitting on the bank of a creek. Being single-handed witness could do nothing, nor could he report to the village volunteers as he knew there were many bandits in the place. On returning to Canton witness reported the discovery to his master and he was later sent to bring back the boys after handing over the ransom money.

Another strange aspect of the story was that a number of village volunteers accompanied the witness part of the way after he had fulfilled his mission.

COUNTERFEIT COINS PRAISED BY MAGISTRATE.

"A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF WORK."

BUT CARRIER GETS THREE MONTHS.

A Chinese was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for possession of 48 counterfeit ten-cent pieces. In recording a conviction, the Magistrate remarked that had the defendant been honest he would have either dropped them into the harbour or handed them over to the Police. Examining the coins, his Worship commented that they were a beautiful piece of work, and so cleverly minted that he would himself have been deceived by them.

The defendant was arrested in Canton Road, information having been given to the police that he was importing large quantities of these coins from Swatow. The defendant alleged that a man living at No. 88, Canton Road, gave him to him. A raid on the premises was made but proved fruitless. The defendant also took the police to No. 114, Canton Road, where he hid in an hole in the wall, the 48 coins were found. Sergeant Foydie remarked that the defendant said that he brought \$160 worth of coins to the Colony. The defendant said that he brought the coins from Swatow and finding them to be counterfeit, he hid them with the intention of taking them back to Swatow.

There had also been reports of rifles and revolvers. On coming to witness saw the Chief Officer, on one side and the quartermaster on the other, both apparently dead. A Chinese was standing by covering him with a rifle. This was one of the rifles belonging to the ship's armory.

Prisoners In The Saloon. Witness said that he was later removed to the European saloon and placed on a settee. Capt. Plunkett-Cole was there on another settee, as well as the second, third, and fourth engineers, the second officer, Dr. Wu, the surgeon, and the wireless operator. In the saloon were also some Chinese armed with rifles and revolvers. Witness and the third engineer were removed later to the state room and kept there for the remainder of the voyage.

On visiting his cabin after the pirates had departed, witness said that everything had been upset. Among the things missing were a gold watch and chain, a gold signet ring, a pair of binoculars, a silver cigarette case and two fountain pens.

Further evidence was adjourned until this afternoon.

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Pres. Hayes...Sun, Jan. 27, 8 a.m.
Pres. Folk...Sun, Feb. 10, 8 a.m.

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Pres. Cleveland...Dec. 4th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison...Dec. 8th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce...Dec. 18th, 6 p.m.
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41

UNWANTED BABY TRIAL
IN PARIS.

OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE OF A
"CALLOUS MOTHER."

PARIS, Oct. 26th.

"I had never seen such a baby in all my eighteen years' experience," said Jules Babi, assistant inspector of a State home for abandoned babies, at the resumed trial in Toulouse of Pierre do Croudet-Reysac, a member of one of the wealthiest families of the city, who is alleged to have thrown into a canal the seventeen-month-old boy. The child was the son of Josephine Machicot, the servant of the accused man's mother.

"The baby resembled an English child—gay, healthy, with pink cheeks and blonde hair," M. Babi continued, describing Machicot's two visits to the establishment. "It smiled continually, and was intensely interested in everything around it. I was astonished, as it is rare for a really handsome, healthy child to be abandoned so callously. The woman insisted that it was her baby, but she never threw a single loving glance in its direction."

At this moment Mlle. Machicot, who was in the rear of the courtroom, began to weep and cry. "It is not true, it is not true," but the assistant inspector continued his testimony relentlessly.

"I had the idea that the child had been kidnapped from a wealthy family or that it was involved in some quarrel over an heritage, so I insisted that the mother must come to see us before we could consider taking it. "She went away, promising to bring the mother, but we know now that the poor little innocent thing was killed a few minutes later. The trial was adjourned."

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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
EMPEROR OF FRANCE	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 6	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 23
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 20	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
EMPEROR OF FRANCE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 4	May 7	May 10	May 12	May 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 18	May 21	May 24	May 26	Jun. 4
EMPEROR OF FRANCE	Jun. 11	Jun. 14	Jun. 17	Jun. 19	Jun. 28
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jun. 25	Jun. 28	Jul. 1	Jul. 3	Jul. 12
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jul. 9	Jul. 12	Jul. 15	Jul. 17	Jul. 26

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TOMIWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd Dec.

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 13th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINGO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.

WAKASA MARU ... Sunday, 9th Dec.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PANAMA.

ASUKA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Dec.

TAKAKA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 21st Dec.

OLAUUTIA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS AND THROUGH
FREIGHTS VERY GOOD.

HEAVY BRITISH CONTRIBUTIONS.

With sixteen arrivals and nineteen departures during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general cargo returns were again very good. Local imports were slightly lower than the previous day's figures; but through cargo showed a very big increase. Nine British arrivals and departures were shown, and their contributions to local imports and through freights were very good. General merchandise discharged for this port from thirteen vessels amounted to 12,351 tons. Six British ships discharged 7,524 tons. The two best cargo returns were from the s.s. *Senjiki Maru* (Japanese) with 2,965 tons of merchandise from Sourabaya and Tawao; and the s.s. *Talamba* (British) with 1,710 tons from Calcutta and Singapore.

Through freights were very high and totalled 23,722 tons. Of the eleven carriers seven were British ships. The two best cargo carriers were also shown by British ships. The s.s. *Glauco* arriving from Liverpool and Singapore carried 7,100 tons of cargo, while the s.s. *Talamba* from Calcutta and Singapore carried 3,995 tons. The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	9	9
American	1	1
French	1	1
German	1	0
Japanese	2	2
Chinese	2	2
Norwegian	0	3
Dutch	0	1
Total	16	19

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Talamba (British) arrived from Osaka and Amoy with 333 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 1,646 tons for through ports.

Kalapa (British) arrived from Bangkok and Swatow with 1,492 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

Yunnan (British) arrived from Canton with 390 tons of general cargo for this port.

Neechuen (British) arrived from Shanghai and Swatow with 1,040 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 350 tons for through ports.

Glauco (British) arrived from Liverpool and Singapore with 7,100 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 7,100 tons for through ports.

Talamba (British) arrived from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,410 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,995 tons for through ports.

Haidis (British) arrived from Hoilow with 660 heads of pigs and 690 packages of general cargo for Hong Kong.

Linnan (British) arrived from Canton with 200 tons of general cargo for through ports.

Golden Peak (American) arrived from Los Angeles and Manila with 3,500 tons of copra and lumber for through ports.

(Continued on next column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

THREE DEATHS ON S.S.
"TALAMBA"

(BY LONGHOREMAN.)

The s.s. *Talamba* (British) which arrived here yesterday reports the death of two adult passengers and an infant. The adults died from epilepsy and beriberi while the infant fatality was a case of premature birth. The vessel arrived from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,436 passengers.

Floating Wreck Of Junk.
The master of the s.s. *Talamba* arriving here from Japan reports sighting a wrecked and abandoned junk, floating away in Latitude 22° 10' N. and Longitude 114° 30' 30" E. The master considers the obstruction a danger to navigation.

H.M.S. "Hermes" Sails For Jesselton.
The Aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Hermes* sailed for Jesselton in British N. Borneo yesterday morning. H.M.S. *Iregueta* has arrived from Sandakan.

Carrying Passengers On Cargo Boats.
Two mistresses of cargo boats were before the Marine Magistrate, Comdr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Harbour Office yesterday morning with carrying passengers on their cargo boats. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined \$14 and \$8 each, representing the number of passengers carried by each defendant at \$1 per head.

Vice Versa.
A mistress of a passenger boat was summoned for exactly the opposite offence. She was arrested when carrying fifteen sacks of dried vegetables on her passenger boat; contrary to the conditions of her license. The mistress pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 with the alternative of 10 days' hard labour.

Four Summonses Against Coxswain Of Japanese Motor-boat.
Sak Hok, master of a motor boat *Kai Toki Maru* was summoned for

(a) leaving the port of the Colony without a clearance permit, (b) using an unlicensed motor boat, (c) the vessel not being surveyed and (d) being underway without a certified engineer on board. The defendant pleaded guilty to all summonses, and a fine of \$25 was imposed on each summons with the alternative of one month's hard labour; making a total fine of \$100 or four months' hard labour.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.
Eight vessels brought 1,017 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Linchow (French) arrived from Haiphong and Hoilow with 1,500 tons of coal and general cargo, and 508 heads of pigs, and 1,200 tons of coal for through ports.

Zuhr (German) arrived from Hamburg and Shanghai with 2,000 tons of groundnuts, and general cargo for through ports.

Senjiki Maru (Japanese) arrived from Sourabaya and Tawao with 2,965 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,951 tons for through ports.

Hozan Maru (Japanese) arrived from Keelung and Swatow with 185 tons of merchandise and 600 tons of coal for Hong Kong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.
President Steadman, Dec. 7th.

Australian-Oriental Line.
Change, Dec. 7th.

Taipei, January 4th.

Bank Line.

City of Lahore, Dec. 10th.

City of Madras, Dec. 22nd.

Heverbank, January 6th.

City of Bedford, January 8th.

City of Peking, January 19th.

City of Yokohama, February 1st.

Blue Funnel Line.

Protesilaus, Dec. 3rd.

Telemachus, Dec. 4th.

Philactetes, Dec. 8th.

Diomedes, Dec. 11th.

Tyndareus, December 13th.

Aeneas, Dec. 17th.

Glaucus, December 20th.

Victor, Dec. 24th.

Titus, Dec. 25th.

Atrius, Dec. 29th.

Arctus, January 8th.

Singapore, January 8th.

Perseus, January 8th.

Talysius, January 8th.

Lycan, January 10th.

Sarpedon, January 10th.

Emeus, January 11th.

Automedon, January 19th.

Tydeus, January 20th.

Izium, January 20th.

Dolus, January 31st.

Keemin, January 31st.

Calchas, February 3rd.

Patroclus, February 7th.

Phemius, February 7th.

Antiochus, February 8th.

Deiobates, February 20th.

Belcherus, February 20th.

Rurades, February 24th.

Troilus, February 24th.

Antenor, March 7th.

British-India and Apear Line

Takada, December 10th.

Talpa, December 11th.

Talpa, Dec. 16th.

Santhia, December 28th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, Dec. 6th.

Dodwell & Co.

Remoto, Dec. 6th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Harrison, to-morrow.

President Cleveland, Dec. 3rd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John

Mannings & Co., Agents).

Malaya, Dec. 15th.

Stam, Dec. 15th.

Panama, Dec. 23rd.

Danmark, Dec. 31st.

Java, January 20th.

Australian, February 11th.

Eastern and Australian Line.

St. Alban, Dec. 3rd.

Ararura, January 7th.

Glen Line.

Glenbeg, Dec. 12th.

Gormarkenshire, Dec. 16th.

Glenahane, Dec. 21st.

Glenapple, January 7th.

Cardiganhire, January 21st.

Hamburg-Amerika Line.

Oldenburg, December 14th.

Saarland, Dec. 21st.

Emil Kirdorf, Jan. 7th.

Havelland, Jan. 20th.

Havestein, Feb. 1st.

Laternstein, Feb. 14th.

Java-China-Japan Lija

Tjikini, to-day.

Tjikaroen, Dec. 3rd.

Tjikaroen, December 5th.

Tjikarang, Dec. 10th.

Tjikaroen, December 14th.

Tjikaroen, December 17th.

Tjikaroen, December 19th.

Mippon Yusen Kaisha

Kitano Maru, to-day.

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"CITY OF LAHORE" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th January

"CITY OF MADRAS" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th February

* Passenger Steamer:—Fares to London—1st Class \$30; 2nd Class \$25.

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